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ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE AMONG ONTARIO ADULTS IN 1994 AND CHANGES SINCE 1977

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents estimates of alcohol and other drug use among Ontario adults aged 18 years and older. Data are derived from a survey of 2,022 adults (participation rate of 63.0%) interviewed by telephone during March and April 1994. The amount of error based on the total 1994 sample does not likely exceed ±2%. (The report begins by describing the extent and demographic correlates of alcohol and other drug use among those interviewed in 1994. Short-term changes between 1991 and 1994 and long-term trends between 1977 and 1994 are then evaluated with six surveys conducted in 1977 (N=1059), 1982 (N=1040), 1984 (N=1051), 1987 (N=1084), 1989 (N=1101) and 1991 (N=1047). The report then presents data on the extent of alcohol and other drug use problems and dependence.)

USE OF ALCOHOL & OTHER DRUGS, 1994

- The majority of Ontarians (82.1%) drank alcohol during the past year, 11.3% reported former drinking and 6.5% reported lifetime abstention.

- Most drinkers consume alcohol moderately. During the 12 months before the survey, drinkers, on average, consumed 3.7 drinks per week and over half drank on a monthly basis or less frequently.

- A sizeable percentage drank at levels that are hazardous to their health: Among drinkers, 10.2% reported heavy intake of alcohol (the weekly consumption of five or more drinks on a single occasion), and 5.4% reported drinking 15 or more drinks on a weekly basis.

- One quarter (25.3%) reported current smoking (40.5% were former smokers and 34.2% were lifetime abstainers). On average, current smokers reported smoking 15.2 cigarettes daily.

- Of the three types of psychotherapeutic drugs surveyed, the most commonly used during the 12 months before the survey were:

  sleeping pills, used by 9.1%,
  tranquillizers, used by 3.7% and
  stimulants, used by 2.7%

- By far the most widely used illicit drug on a lifetime basis was cannabis, used by 29.6%. The lifetime use of other illicit drugs was low, with 5.7% reporting cocaine use, 0.7% reporting crack cocaine use, and 0.7% reporting heroin use. The only sizeable percentage using an illicit drug during the 12 months before the survey was for cannabis: 9.0% reported its use.

■ Of the 13 drug-use measures evaluated in this report, 7 differed significantly by gender of respondent.

Men were more likely to:	Women were more likely to:
■ drink alcohol daily	■ use sleeping pills (medical use)
■ drink 15 or more drinks weekly	■ use sleeping pills (medical or nonmedical use)
■ drink five or more drinks in a single sitting weekly	
■ use cannabis in past year	
■ use cocaine in lifetime	

■ Age of respondent was also a significant discriminator of drug use. Six of the 13 drug-use measures showed significant age associations.

Use Declined with Age	Use Increased with Age
■ cannabis during past year	■ daily drinking
■ cocaine during lifetime	■ sleeping pills (medical or nonmedical use)
	■ sleeping pills (medical use)
	■ smoking cigarettes

■ Six of the 13 drug use measures varied significantly by marital status. In all cases the distinguishing feature of this relationship showed that married respondents were significantly less likely than other groups to use drugs.

■ None of the 13 drug use measures differed significantly by geographical region.

■ Socio-economic status factors - educational level, family income and employment status - displayed only a moderate relationship to drug use; only three of the 13 drug use measures were significantly associated. The most consistent pattern occurred for cigarette smoking, which decreased with both higher educational status and higher income. In comparison to those working full-time, those working part-time were more likely to smoke, while students were less likely to smoke. In addition, prevalence of drinking increased with family income. With regard to employment status, homemakers and those in the "other" employment category were less likely to drink than those working full-time.

SHORT-TERM CHANGES, 1991 VERSUS 1994

■ With the exception of sleeping pill use, changes in alcohol and other drug use between 1991 and 1994 were minimal.

- Of the nine drug-use measures compared between 1991 and 1994, only the use of sleeping pills showed a significant change, increasing from 6.5% in 1991 to 9.1% in 1994.

- In addition to the total sample, use of sleeping pills also increased among:

  women (from 7.7% to 10.9%)
  18 to 29 year olds (from 2.2% to 7.1%)
  never married (from 2.2% to 8.5%)
  residents of Metro Toronto outskirts (from 4.7% to 8.3%).

- Four other subgroup changes were found between 1991 and 1994:

  cigarette smoking declined among 50 to 64 year olds (from 31.3% to 19.1%)
  tranquillizer use declined among married respondents (from 5.0% to 2.9%)
  stimulant use increased among those with high school education (from 1.5% to 4.1%)
  cocaine use declined among men (from 3.1% to 0.9%).

LONG-TERM TRENDS, 1977-1994

Alcohol

- Fewer drinkers are now drinking alcohol frequently than in the past. This trend has been especially prominent among men aged 30 to 49 years, whose rate of daily drinking dropped from 20.7% in 1977 to 8.4% in 1994.

- The trend in moderated drinking has not, however, influenced rates of frequent heavier drinking - consuming five or more drinks in a single sitting on a weekly basis. Between 1977 and 1994, this rate has not changed significantly, varying between 7.4% and 9.5%.

Psychotherapeutics

- Of the three types of psychotherapeutic drugs - stimulants, tranquillizers, sleeping pills - monitored between 1977 and 1994, only tranquillizer use dropped steadily, from 12.1% in 1977 in 3.7% in 1994. This decline was especially prominent among women (whose use fell from 15.9% to 4.1%) and women aged 50 and older (whose use fell from 21.0% to 7.7%).

- The use of stimulants, which varied between 1.7% and 3.3%, and sleeping pills, which varied between 6.2% and 9.1%, did not change significantly between 1977 and 1994.

Illicit Drug Use

- Between 1977 and 1994, the use of cannabis (i.e. marijuana or hashish) varied between 8.1% and 11.2%. A small declining trend since 1984 was noted. The most evident long-term trend regarding cannabis was related to increases in use in the 30 to 49 year old group, in which the rate of use increased from 3.9% in 1977 to 10.2% in 1994.

- Long-term trends in cocaine use have not been sizeable. Lifetime use increased significantly from 3.3% in 1984 to 6.1% in 1987, and currently stands at 5.7%. However, current use of cocaine (during the past 12 months before the survey) showed a declining trend in use between 1984 and 1994 (from 2.1% to 0.7%).

- Use of crack cocaine has remained under 1% since 1987.

PROBLEMS AND DEPENDENCE

- Among the total sample, the percentage of respondents classified as dependent was as follows:

  5.3% for alcohol,
  1.2% for cannabis,
  0.7% for sleeping pills, and
  0.6% for tranquillizers.

- The percentage of users classified as dependent was as follows:

  6.4% of drinkers,
  7.3% of sleeping pill users,
  13.3% of cannabis users, and
  15.8% of tranquillizers users.

- Of the seven demographic factors examined, only gender and marital status were related to alcohol dependence.

  - men were 2.2 times more likely than women to be classified as dependent

  - nonmarried individuals were 3 times more likely than married individuals to be classified as dependent.

- More individuals expressed concern about their drinking in 1994 than did those surveyed in 1991.

  - more reported a desire to reduce their drinking (from 13.1% to 23.9% of all respondents and from 16.4% to 29.1% of drinkers).

- more reported others being annoyed by their drinking (from 4.4% to 7.4% of all respondents and from 5.5% to 9.1% of drinkers).

- more reported feeling guilty about their drinking (from 10.0% to 17% of all respondents and from 12.4% to 20.7% of drinkers).

SOMMAIRE

Ce rapport rend compte des estimations de la consommation d'alcool et d'autres drogues parmi les Ontariens âgés de 18 ans et plus. Les données sont tirées d'un sondage téléphonique mené auprès de 2 022 adultes (participation de 63 %) interrogés au cours des mois de mars et avril 1994. La marge d'erreur, fondée sur l'échantillon total de 1994, n'excède pas ±2 %. En premier lieu, le rapport fait la description de l'ampleur et des corrélations démographiques de la consommation d'alcool et d'autres drogues parmi les personnes interrogées en 1994. Il évalue ensuite les changements à court terme entre 1991 et 1994 et les tendances à long terme entre 1977 et 1994 en se penchant sur six sondages menés en 1977 (N=1 059), 1982 (N=1 040), 1984 (N=1 051), 1987 (N=1 084), 1989 (N=1 101) et 1991 (N=1047). En dernier lieu, le rapport rend compte des données sur l'ampleur de la dépendance et des problèmes liés à l'usage d'alcool et d'autres drogues.

CONSOMMATION D'ALCOOL ET D'AUTRES DROGUES EN 1994

- La majorité des Ontariens (82,1 %) ont consommé de l'alcool au cours de l'année écoulée, 11,3 % ont affirmé avoir bu par le passé et 6,5 % sont demeurés abstinents toute leur vie.

- La plupart des buveurs font une consommation modérée. Au cours des 12 derniers mois, les buveurs ont consommé, en moyenne, 3,7 verres par semaine et plus de la moitié ont bu une fois par mois ou moins.

- Un pourcentage appréciable de répondants ont consommé de l'alcool en quantité dangereuse pour leur santé. En effet, parmi les buveurs, 10,2 % ont rapporté faire une consommation excessive d'alcool (une consommation hebdomadaire de cinq verres ou plus en une occasion), et 5,4 % d'entre eux ont déclaré consommer 15 verres ou plus par semaine.

- Le quart des répondants (25,3 %) ont signalé fumer la cigarette (40,5 % étaient des ex-fumeurs et 34,2 % n'ont jamais fumé). Les fumeurs ont rapporté fumer, en moyenne, 15,2 cigarettes par jour.

- Des trois types de drogues psychothérapeutiques à l'étude, celles qui étaient le plus souvent consommées au cours des 12 derniers mois sont :

  les somnifères, consommés par 9,1 % des répondants,
  les tranquillisants, consommés par 3,7 % des répondants,
  les stimulants, consommés par 2,7 % des répondants.

■ La drogue illégale de loin la plus souvent utilisée au cours de l'existence était le cannabis, consommé par 29,6 % des répondants. Les pourcentages d'usage à vie d'autres drogues illégales était bas : 5,7 % ont signalé consommer de la cocaïne, 0,7 % ont rapporté consommer du crack et 0,7 % ont déclaré faire usage d'héroïne. La seule drogue illégale dont l'usage au cours des 12 derniers mois était élevé est le cannabis. En effet, 9,0 % des répondants ont affirmé en avoir consommé.

■ Des 13 drogues à l'étude, sept ont fait état de différences considérables quant à la mesure de l'usage évalué selon le sexe du répondant.

Les hommes avaient plus tendance à :	**Les femmes avaient plus tendance à :**
■ consommer de l'alcool quotidiennement	■ faire usage de somnifères (usage médical)
■ boire 15 verres ou plus par semaine	■ faire usage de somnifères (usage médical ou non médical)
■ boire cinq verres ou plus en une seule occasion, toutes les semaines	
■ faire usage de cannabis au cours de l'année écoulée	
■ faire usage de cocaïne au cours de l'existence	

■ L'âge du répondant était également un facteur discriminatoire de l'usage de drogues. Six des 13 drogues à l'étude ont présenté des variantes quant à la mesure de l'usage évalué selon l'âge.

L'usage déclinait avec l'âge	**L'usage s'intensifiait avec l'âge**
■ cannabis au cours de l'année écoulée	■ consommation quotidienne d'alcool
■ cocaïne au cours de l'existence	■ somnifères (usage médical ou non médical)
	■ somnifères (usage médical)
	■ tabagisme

■ Six des 13 drogues à l'étude ont présenté des variantes quant à la mesure de l'usage évalué selon l'état civil. Dans tous les cas, la caractéristique de cette relation consistait à ce que les répondants mariés avaient beaucoup moins tendance à faire usage de drogues que les répondants d'autres groupes.

■ La région géographique n'a semblé avoir aucun impact appréciable sur la mesure de l'usage des 13 drogues à l'étude.

- Les facteurs socio-économiques, soit la scolarité, le revenu familial et la situation d'emploi, n'ont fait état que d'une relation modérée avec l'usage de drogues; seules trois des 13 drogues à l'étude ont manifesté une variante appréciable. La tendance la plus uniforme était liée au tabagisme, dont la fréquence déclinait avec une scolarité et un revenu familial plus élevés. Les répondants qui ont un emploi à temps partiel avaient plus tendance à fumer la cigarette, comparativement aux répondants qui détiennent un emploi à temps plein. Les étudiants, quant à eux, avaient moins tendance à fumer la cigarette. De plus, la prévalence de la consommation d'alcool augmentait avec le revenu familial. En ce qui concerne la situation d'emploi, les personnes au foyer et celles qui faisaient partie de la catégorie d'emploi «autre» avaient moins tendance à consommer de l'alcool que les personnes qui travaillent à temps plein.

CHANGEMENTS À COURT TERME, 1991 CONTRE 1994

- À l'exception de l'usage de somnifères, les différences d'usage d'alcool et d'autres drogues entre 1991 et 1994 étaient faibles.

- Des neuf mesures d'usage de drogues comparées entre 1991 et 1994, seul l'usage de somnifères a présenté un changement appréciable, passant de 6,5 % en 1991 à 9,1 % en 1994.

- En plus d'avoir augmenté au sein de l'échantillon total, l'usage de somnifères s'est accru parmi :

les femmes (de 7,7 % à 10,9 %),
les personnes âgées de 18 à 29 ans (de 2,2 % à 7,1 %),
les célibataires (de 2,2 % à 8,5 %),
les résidants de la banlieue de la Communauté urbaine de Toronto (de 4,7 % à 8,3 %).

- Des changements sont survenus au sein de quatre sous-groupes entre 1991 et 1994 :

le tabagisme a accusé un déclin chez les personnes âgées de 50 à 64 ans (de 31,3 % à 19,1 %),
l'usage de tranquillisants a accusé un déclin chez les répondants mariés (de 5,0 % à 2,9%),
l'usage de stimulants s'est accru parmi les répondants dont la scolarité équivaut au secondaire (de 1,5 % à 4,1 %),
l'usage de cocaïne a accusé un déclin parmi les hommes (de 3,1 % à 0,9 %).

Alcool

■ Un plus grand nombre de buveurs boivent moins qu'ils ne le faisaient par le passé. Cette tendance s'est manifestée particulièrement chez les hommes âgés de 30 à 49 ans. En effet, le pourcentage de consommation d'alcool de ce groupe a chuté, passant de 20,7 % en 1997 à 8,4 % en 1994.

■ La tendance de consommation modérée n'a cependant pas influencé la fréquence des occasions de consommation, soit la consommation de cinq verres ou plus lors d'une seule occasion, toutes les semaines. Entre 1977 et 1994, ce pourcentage n'a pas beaucoup changé, il a fluctué entre 7,4 % et 9,5 %.

Drogues psychothérapeutiques

■ Des trois types de drogues psychothérapeutiques, stimulants, tranquillisants et somnifères, à l'étude entre 1977 et 1994, seul l'usage de tranquillisants a connu un déclin constant, passant de 12,1 % en 1977 à 3,7 % en 1994. Ce déclin s'est manifesté particulièrement chez les femmes (dont l'usage est passé de 15,9 % à 4,1 %) et chez les femmes âgées de 50 ans et plus (dont l'usage est passé de 21,0 % à 7,7 %).

■ L'usage de stimulants, lequel a fluctué entre 1,7 % et 3,3 %, et l'usage de somnifères, lequel a fluctué entre 6,2 % et 9,1 %, n'ont pas connu de changement appréciable entre 1977 et 1994.

Drogues illégales

■ Entre 1977 et 1994, l'usage de cannabis (comme la marijuana ou le haschich) a varié entre 8,1 % et 11,2 %. On a observé une légère tendance à la baisse depuis 1984. La tendance à long terme la plus flagrante en ce qui concerne le cannabis est l'accroissement de son usage parmi les personnes âgées de 30 à 49 ans. Le pourcentage dans ce groupe a, en effet, augmenté, passant de 3,9 % en 1977 à 10,2 % en 1994.

■ On n'a pas observé de tendance à long terme en ce qui concerne l'usage de cocaïne. L'usage à vie a augmenté considérablement, passant de 3,3 % en 1984 à 6,1 % en 1987 pour atteindre 5,7 % en 1994. Cependant, l'usage actuel de cocaïne (au cours des 12 derniers mois) a varié entre 2,1 % et 0,7 % entre 1984 et 1994. De plus, on a observé un déclin dans l'usage de cocaïne entre 1984 et 1994 (de 2,1 % à 0,7 %).

■ L'usage de crack est demeuré sous la barre des 1 % depuis 1987.

- Parmi l'échantillon total, le pourcentage des répondants classifiés comme dépendants est le suivant :

5,3 % de l'alcool,
1,2 % du cannabis,
0,7 % des somnifères, et
0,6 % des tranquillisants.

- Le pourcentage des usagers classifiés comme dépendants est le suivant :

6,4 % des buveurs,
7,3 % des usagers de somnifères,
13,3 % des usagers de cannabis,
15,8 % des usagers de tranquillisants.

- Des sept facteurs démographiques à l'étude, seuls le sexe et l'état civil ont été reliés à la dépendance à l'alcool :

    - les hommes avaient 2,2 fois plus tendance que les femmes à être classifiés comme dépendants,

    - les célibataires avaient 3 fois plus tendance que les personnes mariées à être classifiés comme dépendants.

- En 1994, plus de répondants ont exprimé une inquiétude au sujet de leur consommation d'alcool que ne l'ont fait les répondants du sondage de 1991 :

    - un plus grand nombre ont exprimé le désir de réduire leur consommation d'alcool (de 13,1 % à 23,9 % de l'ensemble des répondants, et de 16,4 % à 29,1 % des buveurs),

    - un plus grand nombre ont signalé que leur entourage était ennuyé par leur consommation d'alcool (de 4,4 % à 7,4 % de l'ensemble des répondants, et de 5,5 % à 9,1 % des buveurs),

    - un plus grand nombre se sentaient coupables de leur consommation d'alcool (de 10,0 % à 17 % de l'ensemble des répondants, et de 12,4 % à 20,7 % des buveurs).

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1. INTRODUCTION &

2. METHOD

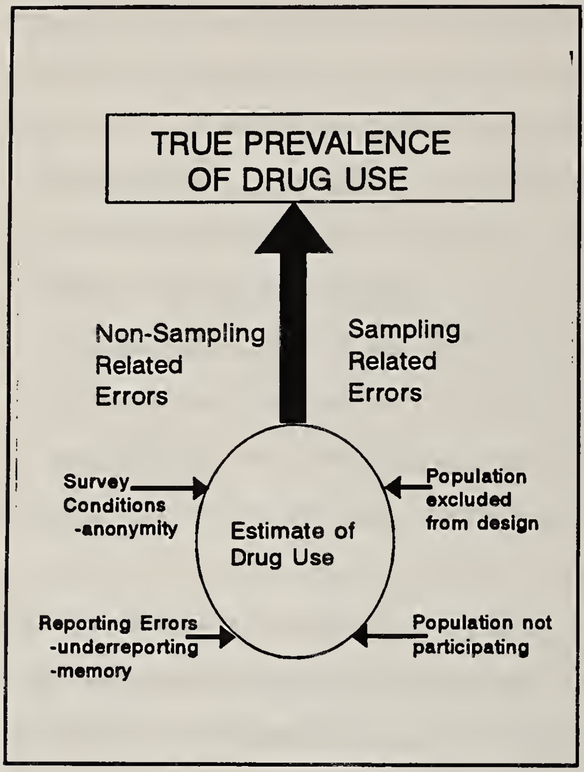
Knowledge about the changing pattern and character of alcohol and other drug use in the population is essential, firstly, for our understanding of drug use and its correlates, and secondly, for informing social policy and treatment programming. Whether a given drug becomes problematic depends on at least three primary factors: (1) the prevalence of use in the population, -- what percentage of the population use the substance; (2) its dependence liability -- the ability of the drug to produce dependence; and (3) its hazard liability -- the ability of the drug to produce lethal and other adverse effects. Thus, we should not equate prevalence of use with the extent of abuse. Indeed, drugs with a high prevalence can have relatively low rates of abuse (e.g. alcohol), while drugs with a low prevalence can have high rates of abuse (e.g. heroin). The important point is that drug use in the population, the focus of this study, is but one factor in determining the abuse potential of a given substance.

Why is it important to monitor drug use? Because alcohol and other drug use is heavily influenced by on-going societal changes in values, attitudes and lifestyles and larger structural and economic changes, the use of drugs is continually changing, although the degree of change may vary. The monitoring of drug use serves several purposes. First, monitoring builds knowledge and increases understanding of the processes that bring about changes in alcohol and other drug use. Second, monitoring informs social policy. Indeed, to be effective, social policies intended to reduce the harm caused by drugs must be informed by the most current information. Third, monitoring serves as a tool for the evaluation of health programs and objectives set by governmental and advisory bodies. The Premier's Council on Health Strategy, for example, recommended to "increase research and database development to provide baseline information and facilitate measurement of progress" towards the objective of reducing the hazardous use of alcohol by the year 2000.[1]

There are several means, including surveys and aggregate data, to estimate and monitor alcohol and other drug use and related problems in the population. Examples of aggregate data include per capita alcohol consumption, and the number of drug arrests, convictions and seizures. Some indicators of drug-related problems are treatment and fatality data. Because aggregate data are typically the summation of counts and other measures they are often indirect by nature and therefore somewhat remote from individual use. For example, per capita alcohol consumption is an aggregate measure averaged across both drinkers and nondrinkers; thus, rates of use among subgroups such as gender and age cannot be derived. Arrest and conviction data, in part, reflect factors such as the degree of enforcement and drug availability. In addition, they apply to generally atypical cases, namely individuals who are both detected and apprehended for their use of drugs. Thus, there may be little relationship between drug arrests and seizures and the size of the drug using population. Indeed, changes in such data must be carefully interpreted. To take one example, an increase in drug arrests and seizures may reflect many things other than increasing drug use in the population. It may reflect more funds or a higher priority given to enforcement; it may reflect the same number of users using greater quantities; or it may reflect increases in use among restricted and typically small populations whose behaviour easily comes to the attention of authorities. Thus, although official aggregate measures are important to help define the particular contours of the drug problem, they should not be confused with the extent of use in the population.

1.1 The Strength and Weaknesses of Drug Use Surveys

The most direct means of estimating and monitoring drug use in the population is based on sample surveys. Although the sample survey method is far from ideal, it still remains the most feasible technique to monitor use in the general population and to examine use at the level of the individual. The strength of the survey method is the requirement of the random selection of respondents. Thus, drug users drawn from the sample should be more or less representative of drug users in the population at large.


TRUE PREVALENCE OF DRUG USE
Non-Sampling Related Errors
Sampling Related Errors
Survey Conditions -anonymity
Estimate of Drug Use
Population excluded from design
Reporting Errors -underreporting -memory
Population not participating

Like other indicators of drug use, the survey method also has its weaknesses. First, as depicted graphically, estimates can be biased if the survey is used to project beyond the target population. For example, the 1994 survey of this study is based on a target population of households with telephones. Whether drug use estimates would be significantly biased by projecting to all households depends on the size of non-telephone households and their demographic composition (in 1991, 98.6% of Ontario households had at least one telephone[2]). As well, conventional household surveys are limited to those residing in conventional households and are not intended as a sample of all possible adults. Thus, those in prisons, hospitals, military establishments, and, as well, transient populations such as the homeless and street youth, are not included. These excluded groups often contain an especially large number of drug users and heavy drinkers.[3] However, the bias caused by such noncoverage depends upon firstly, the difference in drug use between those surveyed and those not surveyed, and secondly, the size of the group missed. Thus, even if rates of drug use are substantially higher in the excluded group than those in the sampled group, if the size of the excluded group is small relative to the total population the bias is usually minimal.[4]

Survey estimates are also influenced by errors related to individual reporting of behaviours and the condition under which the survey is conducted. One limitation of the sample survey in this regard is its reliance on self-reported behaviour. Reviews of self-report methods for alcohol and drug use suggest that although surveys tend to underestimate true usage, they are still regarded as the best available means to estimate such behaviours.[5]

Moreover, although these biases influence drug estimates at a single point in time, they should have little impact on estimating trends as long as underreporting remains constant. If this is the case, estimates of change should remain unbiased and valid.

2. METHOD

2.1 Sampling Design

The series of data reported in this document began in 1977 and includes samples of persons aged 18 and over drawn from households throughout Ontario. The data were derived from seven cross-sectional surveys conducted in 1977, 1982, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1991 and 1994. The five surveys conducted between 1977 and 1989 were administered by Gallup Canada, which maintains a modified probability sample in all centres over 1,000 in population. A quota sample was used in rural farm and rural nonfarm centres. The Gallup sampling procedure was designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population, 18 years and older, living in Ontario (except for those persons living in institutions such as prisons or hospitals or those residing in far Northern regions). Census data were employed so that the age-by-gender distribution reflected the Ontario adult population. Because the selection of respondents did not employ a full probability design, a response rate could not formally be computed. The month in which the survey was administered varied. The 1977 survey was conducted in June, the 1982, 1984, 1989 surveys in February, and the 1987 survey in January. In total, 1,059 respondents were interviewed in 1977; 1,040 in 1982; 1,051 in 1984; 1,084 in 1987; and 1,101 in 1989. See Appendix A for further sampling details.

The 1991 and 1994 surveys were based on telephone, rather than face-to-face interviews, and thus depart from 1977 through 1989 methods. The 1991 and 1994 surveys employed a two-stage probability telephone survey using random-digit-dialling methods and were conducted by the Institute for Social Research, York University, Canada. In 1994, 2,022 Ontario adults aged 18 years and older who resided in households with a telephone were interviewed during March and April; in 1991, 1,047 adults were interviewed during February and March. Sixty-three percent and sixty-seven percent of eligible respondents participated in the 1994 and 1991 surveys. See Appendix A for further sampling details. Readers familiar with the previous 1991 report[6] should note that in this 1994 report we have replaced prior 1991 estimates of drug use based on face-to-face interviews with 1991 estimates based on telephone interviews.

To ensure that the change from a face-to-face to a telephone interview would not affect estimates of trends in drug use, we conducted a comparison study in 1991.[7] Comparisons between the two interview methods showed few differences in rates of alcohol or other drug use. The only significant difference occurred for the use of cocaine, which was higher in the telephone than in the face-to-face interview. This difference, however, will not affect short-term changes in cocaine use since both the 1991 and 1994 samples are based on the same methodology.

2.2 Sample Characteristics

Detailed information regarding characteristics of the 1994 and 1991 samples are presented in Appendix B (Table B-1). To evaluate the representativeness of th e sample, we compared 1991 census data of Ontario adults aged 20 years and older to an equivalently-aged sample from the 1994 survey. Briefly, we found the following: compared to census data, the 1994 survey had a tendency to interview more respondents who were never married and more respondents with a higher education. Gender and regional characteristics did not differ between the two sources. Cross tabular analysis showed that although the age distribution differed significantly between the 1994 sample and the 1991 census, these age differences were not sizable and each age category estimate was within sampling error of the census data.

Appendix B (Table B-2) also provides detailed comparisons between characteristics of the 1994 and 1991 samples. Of six comparisons -- gender, age marital status, region, education and employment status -- only educational level showed a significant difference between the 1991 and 1994 samples, with the 1994 sample interviewing more respondents with some college or university education. Overall, the two samples are fairly comparable, and thus any changes in alcohol and other drug use should not be attributable to differences between the two samples.

Some demographic distributions varied over the long-term (Table B-3, Appendix B). Between 1977 and 1994, the age and region characteristics differed significantly. The most salient changes regarding age of respondents are that the 1991 & 1994 samples contain more 40-49 year olds and fewer 50-64, and 65 and older than did earlier surveys. As well, the 1991 & 1994 samples contain fewer respondents from Metro Toronto than did earlier samples; however, earlier samples overrepresented respondents from Metro Toronto. The gender distribution did not differ among samples between 1977 and 1994.

2.3 Questionnaire and Measures

Measuring the spectrum of alcohol and other drug use requires several related, but independent pieces of information. Some of the basic data required to estimate consumption are prevalence, (what percentage of the population uses a given drug), frequency, (how often the drug is used), quantity, (how much is consumed), and concentration, (how potent is the substance). In this report we limit our attention to only a few of these factors. For alcohol consumption we present information on prevalence, frequency and quantity; for other drug use we present information on prevalence only. Although several questions have been added or deleted over the course of this study, drug use questions have remained identical across each of the seven surveys. The specific questions used in this report are provided in Appendix C and the drug use measures are briefly outlined in Tables 2-1 through 2-4.

Table 2-1: Alcohol and Tobacco Measures

Measure	Definition
Prevalence (Current Drinking)	Percentage reporting drinking at least once during the 12 months before the survey (Available 1977-1994)
Daily Drinking	Percentage reporting daily drinking during the 12 months before the survey (Available 1977-1994)
Five or More Drinks	Percentage reporting drinking five or more drinks on a single occasion on a weekly basis during the 12 months before the survey (Available 1977-1994)
Number of Drinks Consumed Weekly	Estimated number of drinks consumed weekly is the product of the frequency of drinking during the past 12 months and the number of drinks typically consumed per occasion. (Available 1994)
Prevalence of Drinking 15 or more drinks	Estimate of the percentage reporting 15 or more drinks weekly (based on above calculation). (Available 1994)
Current Smoking	Percentage responding positively to the question "Do you currently smoke cigarettes"? (Available 1991-1994)

Table 2-2: Psychotherapeutic Drug Use Measures

Measure	Definition
Tranquillizer Use	Percentage reporting the use of tranquillizers during the past 12 months with or without the advice of a physician (Available 1977-1994)
Prescribed Tranquillizer Use	Percentage reporting the use of tranquillizers during the past 12 months with the advice of a physician. (Available 1994)
Sleeping Pill Use	Percentage reporting sleeping pill use during the past 12 months with or without the advice of a physician. (Available 1977-1994)
Prescribed Sleeping Pill Use	Percentage reporting sleeping pill use during the past 12 months with a physician's advice. (Available 1994)
Non-Prescribed Sleeping Pill Use	Percentage reporting sleeping pill use during the past 12 months without a physician's advice. (Available 1994)
Stimulant Use	Percentage reporting stimulant use during the past 12 months with or without the advice of a physician. (Available 1977-1994)

Table 2-3: Illicit Drug Use Measures

Measure	Definition
Cannabis Use (Lifetime)	Percentage reporting the use of marijuana or hashish at least once in their lifetime. (Available 1977-1994)
Cannabis Use (Past Year)	Percentage reporting the use of marijuana or hashish at least once during the 12 months before the survey. (Available 1977-1994)
Cocaine Use (Lifetime)	Percentage reporting the use of cocaine at least once in their lifetime. (Available 1984-1994)
Cocaine Use (Past Year)	Percentage reporting the use of cocaine at least once during the 12 months before the survey. (Available 1984-1994)
Crack Cocaine Use (Lifetime)	Percentage reporting the use of crack cocaine at least once in the respondent's lifetime. (Available 1987-1994)
Heroin Use (Lifetime)	Percentage reporting the use of heroin at least once in the respondent's lifetime. (Available 1994)

Table 2-4: Symptomatic Experiences and Dependence Measures

Measure	Definition
Symptomatic Experiences (CAGE Scale)	Percentage reporting four alcohol symptoms experienced during the respondent's lifetime. Based on the CAGE Scale.[8] See section 5 for item details. (Available 1989-1994)
Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence: The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) Criteria[9]	Percentage reporting at least three of six dependence criteria during the 12 months before the interview. See section 5 for item details. (Available 1994)

In addition to age and gender, we also examine the relationship between drug use and several prominent respondent characteristics.

Table 2-5: Socio-Demographic Measures

Measure	Categories
Age (in years)	18-29; 30-39; 40-49; 50-64; 65+ (Variant: 18-29; 30-49; 50+)
Gender	Men; Women
Region	Metropolitan Toronto (postal codes beginning with 'M'); Metro Toronto Outskirts ('L' postal codes); Western Ontario ('N' postal codes); Eastern Ontario ('K' postal codes) and Northern Ontario ('P' postal codes)
Education	less than high school; completed high school; some college or university; completed university degree
Gross Family Income (in thousands)	less than \$30; \$30-\$49; \$50-\$59; \$80+
Marital Status	Never married; married; living with partner; previously married (i.e. widowed, divorced or separated). (Variant: never married; married (including living as married); previously married (i.e. widowed, divorced or separated).
Employment Status	Full-time; part-time; unemployed; retired; homemaker; student; other (includes on leave, disabled)

2.4 Outline of the Report

Our findings are divided into three sections: extent of alcohol and other drug use in 1994 (Section 3); trends in substance use (Section 4); and self-reported problems regarding alcohol and other drug use (Section 5).

In section three we describe the extent of drug use among Ontario adults overall, and also by seven demographic characteristics -- gender, age, martial status, region, education, income and employment status. Our analysis is descriptive, but we do employ statistical controls for these seven characteristics. Although such multivariate analysis complicates the reporting of results, we feel that this approach will reduce problems of misinterpretation of data that are common to simple descriptive reports, and will provide a more useful and accurate interpretation of the data. For example, it is commonly reported that alcohol and other drug use varies by marital status. However, those who have never been married are, on average, younger in age. Thus, we cannot know whether the variation in drug use by marital status is due to the unique aspects of marital status or whether they are due to age differences. Controlling for age (and other demographic factors) reduces the problem of misinterpretation of the data. All statistical analyses in this section are based on logistic regression models.

In section four we describe short-term and long-term changes in drug use. Describing short-term changes separately allows for more detailed comparisons since the 1991 and 1994 surveys employed identical methods and demographic measures. We compare changes in drug use between 1991 and 1994 for the total sample and for five demographic factors: gender, age, marital status, region and education. To determine whether the use of a given drug changed between 1991 and 1994, we used t-tests for proportions as well as an evaluation of confidence intervals. Statistical tests help provide an objective evaluation of the size of differences and for any given comparison an indication of whether the difference might be due to chance. However, when many statistical comparisons are made, the probability that some significant comparisons are due to chance increases. For example, in comparing 20 differences between 1991 and 1994, even if there were no real differences, the likelihood is that one significant difference would be found purely by chance.

The analyses of short-term changes are followed by descriptions of long-term trends between 1977 and 1994. For these results, we restrict attention to overall trends in the total sample and by two demographic factors: gender and age. For this section we constructed logit models to test for linear or nonlinear trends in drug use between 1977 and 1994 for the total sample.

Finally, in section five we present information on the extent of alcohol and other drug use problems. First we present data on the extent of dependence for four substances: alcohol, cannabis, tranquillizers and sleeping pills. As well, we examine which demographic characteristics predict alcohol dependence. Second, we examine trends in alcohol problems between 1989 and 1994 for four problem indicators.

2.5 Presentation of Data

Readers should note the following:

- Sample sizes reported in tables refer to the actual number of people surveyed.

- Statistical analyses are based on weighted data which have been downweighted by an average design effect. Consequently statistical analyses are based on a sample size that is smaller than the actual number of people surveyed.

- We use the word "significant" to indicate relationships or differences that are statistically significant at the $p<.05$ level or greater.

- Tables and figures frequently provide a 95% confidence interval, which gives an indication of probable sampling error. For example, in Table 3-1, we see that 82.1% ±1.8% reported drinking. Thus we can be reasonably confident that with repeated sampling the true percentage of people drinking in the population would fall within the interval 80.3% to 83.9%. Confidence intervals, however, do not reflect total errors or accuracy, but reflect errors due to the fact that we are surveying only a sample of the total population. Errors as measured by confidence intervals do not include nonsampling errors such as question nonresponse, problems of respondent memory and recall, interviewer effects, sensitivity of questions, underreporting of drug use, and the like. Thus, the reader should always bear in mind that the "precision" of an estimate, as indicated by the confidence interval, is not synonymous with "total accuracy" of an estimate.

3. ALCOHOL & OTHER DRUG USE, 1994

3.1 Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 1994

- **Alcohol Consumption** . . . . Table 3-1; Figures 3-1 -- 3-5

In 1994, 82.1% of Ontarians report drinking alcohol during the 12 months before the survey, 11.3% report former drinking (i.e., drinking in the past but not during the past 12 months and 6.5% report abstention (i.e., never drinking alcohol in their lifetime). Of the total sample, 8.4% (10.2% of drinkers) report regular heavier intake of alcohol (i.e., drinking five or more drinks at a single sitting on a weekly basis), and 5.0% (6.1% of drinkers) report daily drinking. A sizeable percentage drink at levels that are hazardous to their health: 4.4% (5.4% of drinkers) report drinking, on average, 15 or more drinks weekly during the past 12 months, a percentage representing about 336,000 Ontario adults.

The majority of drinkers do not drink alcohol frequently. Among those who drank alcohol during the past year, one-quarter (24.3%) drink less than once a month, about one-third (30.6%) drink monthly, 39.1% drink weekly, and 6.0% drink daily. Among drinkers, 85.3% report consuming one to seven drinks on a weekly basis, 9.3% report consuming 8 to 14 drinks and 5.4% report drinking 15 or more drinks weekly. On average, drinkers consume 3.7 drinks per week, with men consuming significantly more than women (5.3 versus 2.3 drinks). The estimated number of drinks consumed per week does not differ significantly by age, with average drinks varying from 4.2 drinks among 18 to 29 year olds to 3.9 drinks among 65 and older.

- **Cigarette Smoking** . . . . Table 3-1; Figures 3-6 -- 3-8

In response to the question, "Do you currently smoke cigarettes", 25.3% responded positively. In addition, 40.5% of the sample are former smokers (i.e., repeat smokers in lifetime but not currently) and the remaining 34.2% are lifetime nonsmokers.

Current smokers report smoking an average of 15.2 cigarettes daily. One third (32.7%) smoke between 1 and 10 cigarettes daily, 36.1% smoke between 11 and 20 cigarettes daily, and one-quarter (24.9%) smoke over 21 cigarettes a day. Only a small percentage of smokers (6.4%) report smoking 0 cigarettes daily - that is, they smoke less often than daily.

Among smokers, men smoke slightly more cigarettes daily than women (15.7 versus 14.7). Smoking intensity also appears to increase with age: 12.7 cigarettes daily for 18 to 29 year olds, 14.5 cigarettes daily for 30 to 39 year olds and 18.3 cigarettes for those 40 and older.

■ **Psychotherapeutic Drug Use** . . . . Table 3-1; Figure 3-1

Ignoring the distinction between prescribed and nonprescribed use, the psychotherapeutic drugs most widely used during the 12 months before the survey are sleeping pills, used by 9.1%, followed by tranquillizers, used by 3.7% and stimulants, used by 2.7%. The drugs most commonly used by prescription or by the advice of a physician, are sleeping pills (5.7%) and tranquillizers (3.0%). The most common drug class used without medical advice are sleeping preparations available over-the-counter (i.e., non-prescribed), used by 3.3%.

■ **Illicit Drug Use** . . . . Table 3-1; Figure 3-1

About one-third (29.6%) of Ontario adults report using cannabis at least once in their lifetime, and 9.0% report using it during the 12 months before the survey. About 5.7% report using cocaine at least once in their lifetime; however, only 0.7% report using cocaine within the 12 months before the interview. The reported use of crack cocaine and heroin is low: only 0.7% of the sample report use of either in their lifetime. Because of the low prevalence of crack cocaine, and heroin, we will not be presenting subgroup analyses on these substances.

3.2 Drug Use by Gender

■ **Drinking** . . . . Tables 3-2 -- 3-7

Although men are only slightly more likely than women to drink alcohol during the 12 months before the survey (84.7% vs. 79.8%), men are 2.2 times more likely to drink daily, 3.8 times more likely to drink 15 or more drinks weekly, and 3.5 times more likely to drink five or more drinks at a single sitting weekly than are women.

■ **Cigarette Smoking** . . . . Table 3-8

Current smoking does not differ significantly by gender (26.4% of men and 24.3% of women).

■ **Psychotherapeutic Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-9 -- 3-14

Of the four types of psychotherapeutic drugs surveyed, only the use of prescribed sleeping pills shows a significant gender difference, with 7.2% of women and 4.1% of men reporting use during the 12 months before the survey. This difference remains significant after controlling for other demographic factors, with men being 50% less likely than women to use prescribed sleeping pills. No significant gender difference occurs for the use of stimulants (reported by 2.8% of men and 2.6% of women), tranquillizers (3.3% of men and 4.1% of women), prescribed tranquillizers (2.2% of men and 3.6% of women) or nonprescribed sleeping pills (2.9% of men and 3.6% of women).

■ **Illicit Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-15, 3-16

Men are typically more likely than women to report the use of illicit drugs. Among men, 11.4% used cannabis during the 12 months before the survey (versus 7.0% of women) and 7.4% used cocaine at least once in their lifetime (versus 4.2% of women). This gender difference is relatively stable. After adjusting for other demographic factors, men are 1.6 times more likely than women to have ever used cannabis or cocaine. However, cocaine use during the past 12 months does not differ significantly between the sexes (0.9% of men versus 0.5% of women). (See Table 4-19).

3.3 Drug Use by Age

■ **Drinking** . . . . Tables 3-2 -- 3-7

Patterns of drinking vary by age group. Although the prevalence of drinking alcohol declines with age (from 86.0% of 18 to 29 year olds to 67.0% of 65 and older), the percentage drinking daily increases with age (from 1.7% of 18 to 29 year olds to 10.1% of 65 and older). Measures of heavy alcohol consumption (i.e., consuming 15 or more drinks weekly and consuming 5 or more drinks at a single sitting weekly) tend to decline with age; however, this trend is not significant after controlling for other demographic factors.

■ **Cigarette Smoking** . . . . Table 3-8

There is a strong and stable association between age and cigarette smoking. Rates of current smoking decline with age, from 34.2% of 18 to 29 year olds to 12.4% of those aged 65 and older.

■ **Psychotherapeutic Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-9 -- 3-14

Of the four psychotherapeutic drugs, the use of prescribed tranquillizers, and especially the use of prescribed sleeping pills, show a significant increasing pattern of use with age. The use of prescribed tranquillizers increases from 0.8% of 18 to 29 year olds to 6.4% of those 65 and older. This age association, however, is somewhat weak and is not apparent after controlling for other demographic factors. The association between age and the use of prescribed sleeping pills is substantial, however. Use increases from 2.9% of 18 to 29 years olds to 11.9% of 65 and older. Moreover, the association remains significant after adjusting for other demographic factors. Most notably, respondents aged 50 to 64 years are 2.8 times more likely to use, and respondents aged 65 and older are 3.4 times more likely than those aged 18 to 29 to report the use of prescribed sleeping pills. The use of stimulants and nonprescribed sleeping pills shows no association with age.

- **Illicit Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-15, 3-16

Age is significantly related to the annual use of cannabis and lifetime use of cocaine. In both cases, rates of use are highest among the younger age groups and decline with increasing age. For cannabis, use drops from 19.6% of 18 to 29 year olds to under 1% of those aged 65 and older, and, for cocaine, lifetime use is highest among 30 to 39 year olds (11.6%) and declines thereafter. The influence of age remains significant after controlling for other demographic factors. Annual cocaine use is not significantly associated with age.

3.4 Drug Use by Marital Status

- **Drinking** . . . . Tables 3-2 -- 3-7

Ignoring other demographic factors, there is a significant association between marital status and alcohol consumption. The general pattern shows that married and previously married respondents report the lowest prevalence, while never married and living with a partner respondents report the highest prevalence. After controlling for other demographic factors, marital status remains significantly related to the prevalence of drinking, and especially the consumption of 15 or more drinks weekly. Compared to married respondents, those who are never married and those who are living with a partner are 3.3 and 3.9 times more likely to drink 15 or more drinks weekly.

- **Cigarette Smoking** . . . . Tables 3-8

There is a significant association between current smoking and marital status. Smoking is lowest among married respondents (20.6%) and highest among respondents living with a partner (40.2%). After adjusting for other demographic factors, respondents living with a partner or previously married respondents are 1.8 times more likely than married respondents to be current smokers.

- **Psychotherapeutic Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-9 -- 3-14

Ignoring other factors, prescribed drug use varies significantly by marital status. Prescribed sleeping pill use varies from 2.1% of respondent's living with a partner to 11.3% of respondents that are previously married, and prescribed tranquillizer use varies from 1.7% of never married respondents to 7.2% of the previously married. The association between marital status and drug use, however, does not remain after controlling for other demographic factors.

Ignoring other demographic factors, there is no significant association between marital status and nonprescribed sleeping pill use. However, after controlling for other demographic factors, the association becomes stronger. Most notably, those who have never been married are 3 times more likely to use over-the-counter sleeping pills than are married respondents. Stimulants are not significantly related to psychotherapeutic drug use.

- **Illicit Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-15, 3-16

The association between martial status and the use of illicit drugs is generally strong and stable. For both cannabis and cocaine use, married respondents are the least likely to use either drug. For example, only 3.0% of married respondents report using cannabis during the 12 months before the survey, compared to 20.9% of never married respondents, 13.2% of respondents living with a partner, and 8.6% of respondents previously married. More importantly, the association between marital status and illicit drug use remains significant after controlling for other demographic factors, most importantly age. Compared to married respondents, previously married respondents are 7.1 times more likely to use cannabis and 3.0 times more likely to use cocaine. As well, respondents living with a partner are 2.9 times more likely to use cannabis and 3.7 times more likely to use cocaine than are married respondents. The impact of adjusting for other demographic factors, most notably age, is especially noticeable for the previously married group. For cannabis use, the odds for this group increase from 3.0 (ignoring other factors) to 7.1 (controlling for other factors).

3.5 Drug Use by Geographic Region

■ **Drinking** . . . . Tables 3-2 -- 3-7

Overall, geographic region shows a weak association to measures of drinking. The only sizeable association occurs for the consumption of five or more drinks at a single sitting weekly; however, this association disappears after adjusting for other demographic factors.

■ **Cigarette Smoking** . . . . Table 3-8

Rates of current smoking do not differ significantly according to the five geographic regions.

■ **Psychotherapeutic Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-9 -- 3-14

None of the measures of psychotherapeutic drug use vary by geographic region.

■ **Illicit Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-15, 3-16

Use of illicit drugs does not vary by geographic region.

3.6 Drug Use by Education

■ **Drinking** . . . . Tables 3-2 -- 3-7

Ignoring other demographic factors, level of education is associated with prevalence of drinking, daily drinking, drinking 15 or more drinks weekly and drinking five or more drinks on a single occasion. However, after controlling for demographic factors most relationships disappear. The only significant association that remains substantial is for the drinking of five or more drinks on a single occasion on a weekly basis. Respondents with a university degree are 40% less likely than respondents with less than high school education to drink at this level.

■ **Cigarette Smoking** . . . . Table 3-8

The prevalence of current smoking is significantly associated with levels of education, with rates generally declining with increasing education. Rates are highest among those with less than high school education (33.8%) and those with a high school education (29.8%) and are lowest among those with a university degree (14.2%). Adjusting for other demographic factors, those with less than high school education are 2.0 times more likely (1/.50) than those with some college or university training and are 2.9 times (1/.34) more likely than those with a university degree to currently smoke.

■ **Psychotherapeutic Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-9 -- 3-14

Considering other demographic factors, use of psychotherapeutic drugs does not differ significantly by educational level.

■ **Illicit Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-15, 3-16

Considering other demographic factors, use of illicit drugs does not differ by educational level.

3.7 Drug Use by Family Income

- **Drinking** . . . . Tables 3-2 -- 3-7

Family income is not significantly associated with most measures of drinking. The exception is prevalence of drinking, which shows that the percentage drinking increases with income from 74.4% of those with less than $30,000 to 91.7% of those earning $80,000 and greater.

- **Cigarette Smoking** . . . . Table 3-8

Smoking is one of the few substances that shows a significant and stable relationship with income, dropping from 34.3% among those with a gross family income of less than $30,000 to 16.8% of those with an income of $80,000 and greater. Adjusting for demographic factors does not significantly weaken this relationship.

- **Psychotherapeutic Drug Use** . . . . Tables 3-9 -- 3-14

Considering other demographic factors, use of psychotherapeutic drugs is not significantly related to family income.

- **Illicit Drug Use** . . . . Table 3-15, 3-16

Considering other demographic factors, use of illicit drugs is not significantly related to family income.

3.8 Drug Use by Employment Status

- **Drinking** . . . . Tables 3-2 -- 3-7

Employment status is significantly related to prevalence of drinking only, among the drinking measures examined. Respondents working as a homemaker and those in the "other" employment category are 42% less likely than respondents employed full-time outside the home to drink alcohol during the 12 months before the survey.

- **Cigarette Smoking** . . . . Table 3-8

Smoking is significantly associated with employment status, with rates varying from 15.8% of retired respondents to 42.3% of unemployed respondents. This association remains significant after controlling for other demographic factors. Most notably, compared to those employed full-time, unemployed respondents are 1.7 times more likely and students are 52% less likely to currently smoke cigarettes.

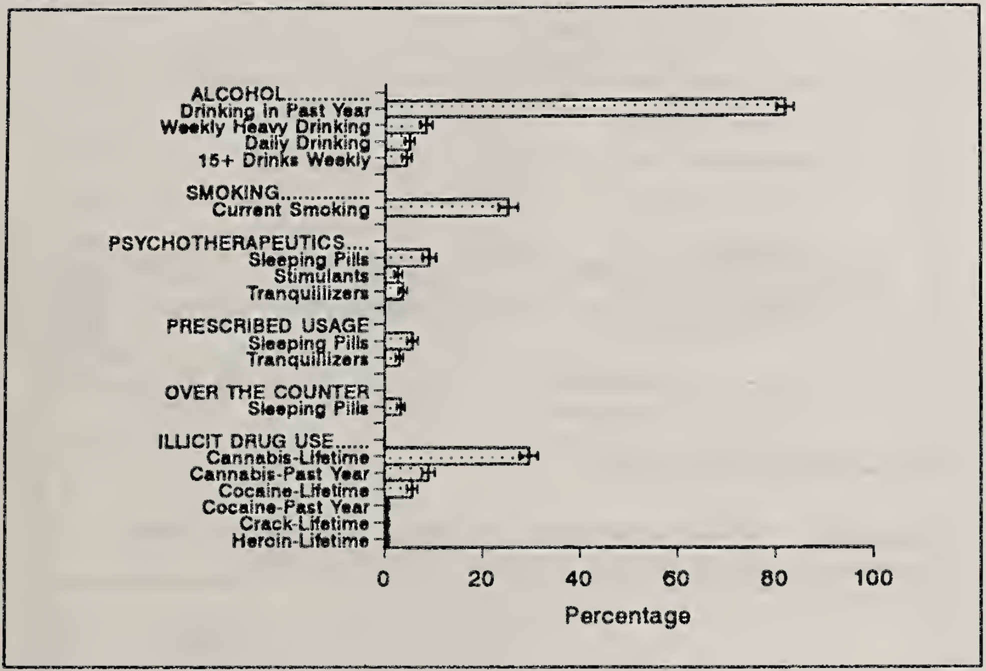
- **Psychotherapeutic Drug Use** . . . . Table 3-9 -- 3-14

Ignoring other factors, there is a limited association between employment status and prescription sleeping pills and tranquillizers, with prescribed sleeping pill use varying from 4.3% among full-time working respondents to 12.3% among retired respondents and prescribed tranquillizer use varying from 1.4% among students and 6.8% among retired respondents. This variation, however, is not significant after controlling for other demographic factors.

- **Illicit Drug Use** . . . . Table 3-15, 3-16

Ignoring other factors, the use of cannabis during the 12 months before the survey varies significantly by employment status (ranging from 0.5% among retired respondents to 24.6% of students). The use of cocaine during one's lifetime also varies significantly (from 0.2% of retired respondents to 8.0% of respondents in the "other" category). The influence of employment status, however, is not very robust. After controlling for other demographic factors, probably of which age is the most influential, the association between employment status and illicit drug use disappears.

Figure 3-1 Percentage of Ontario Adults Reporting Drug Use, 1994



Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Figure 3-2 Percentage of Ontario Adults who are Drinkers, Former Drinkers, and Abstainers, 1994

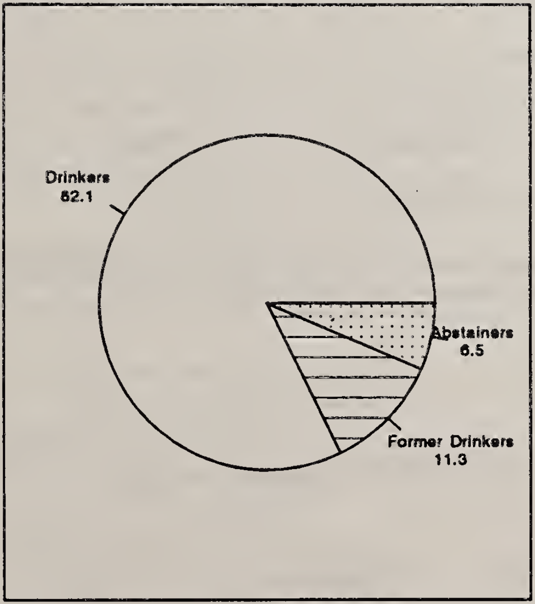
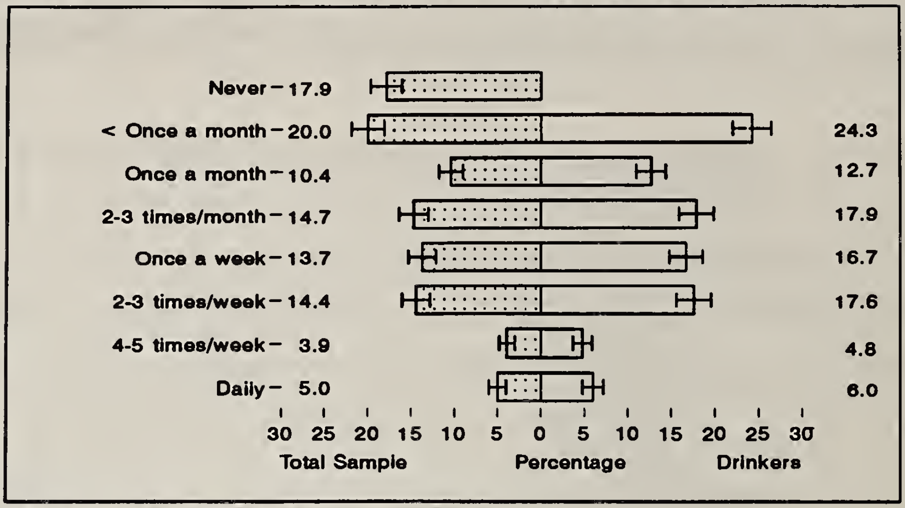
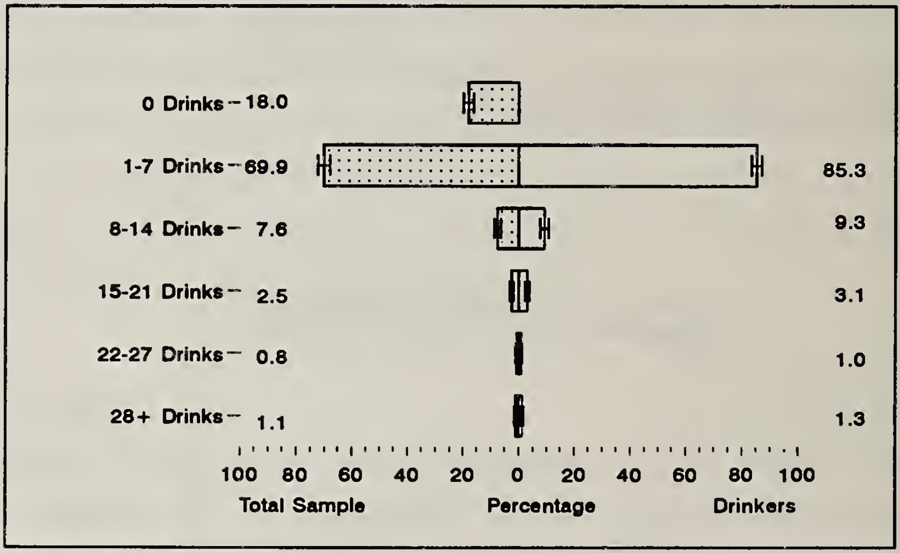


Figure 3-3 Frequency of Drinking Alcohol by Total Sample (N=2022) and Drinkers (N=1668) During the Past Year, 1994



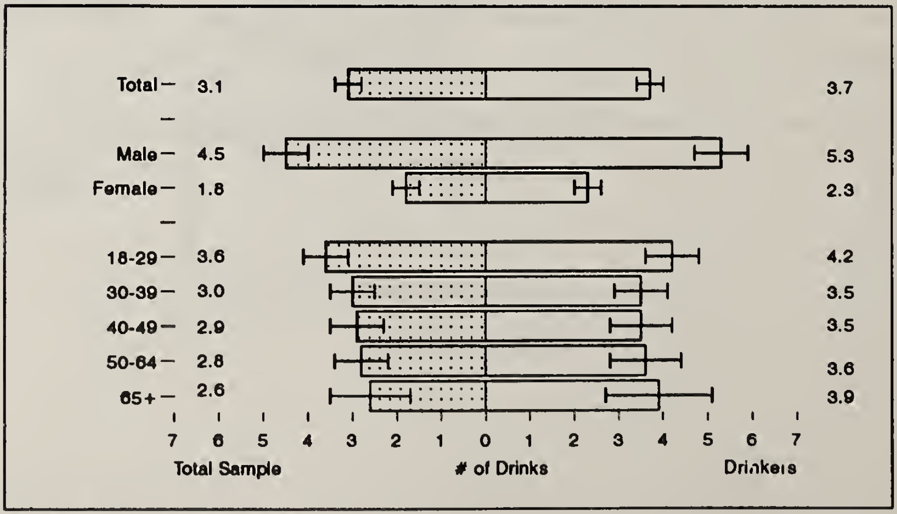
Bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Figure 3-4 Estimated Number of Drinks Per Week by Total Sample (N=2022) and by Drinkers (N=1668), 1994



Bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Figure 3-5 Average Number of Drinks Consumed Weekly by Total Sample (N=2022) and by Drinkers (N=1668), 1994



Bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Figure 3-6 Percentage of Ontario Adults who are Smokers, Former Smokers, and Nonsmokers, 1994

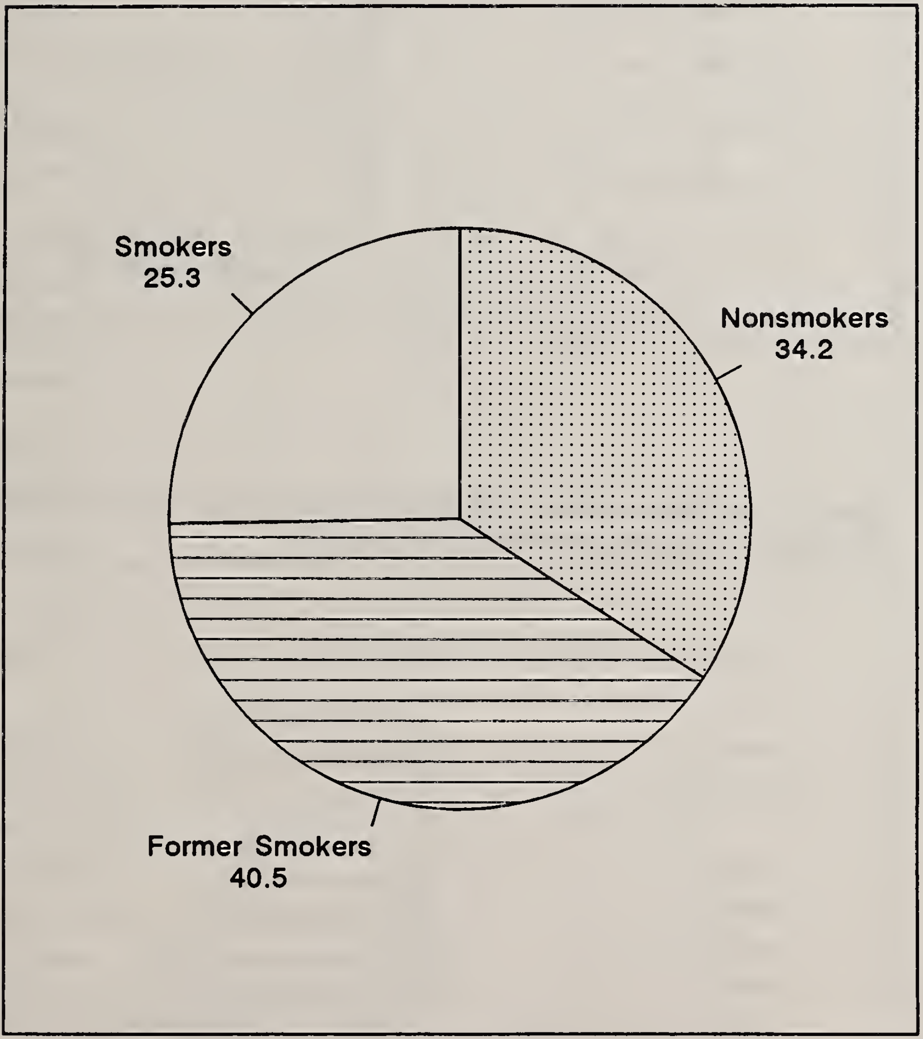
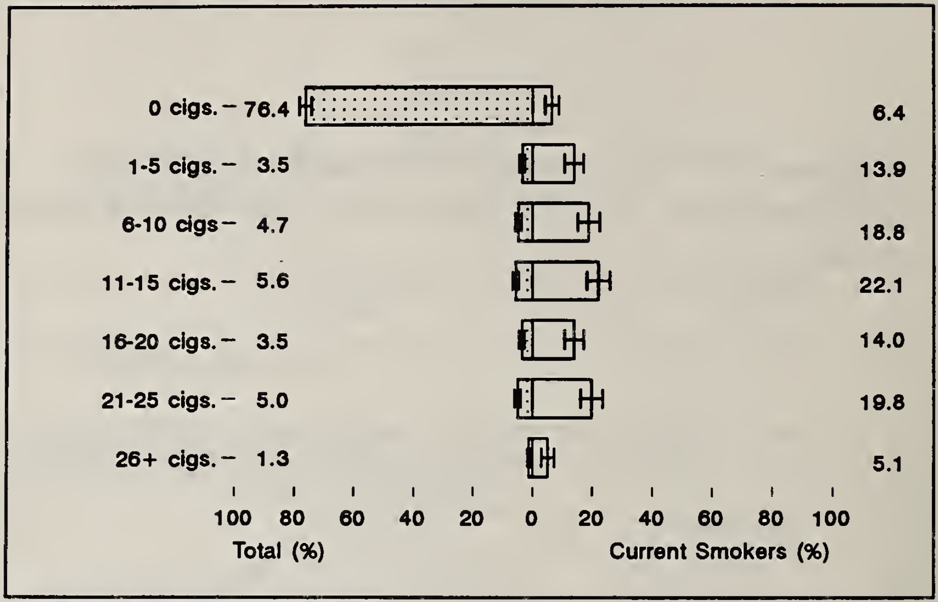
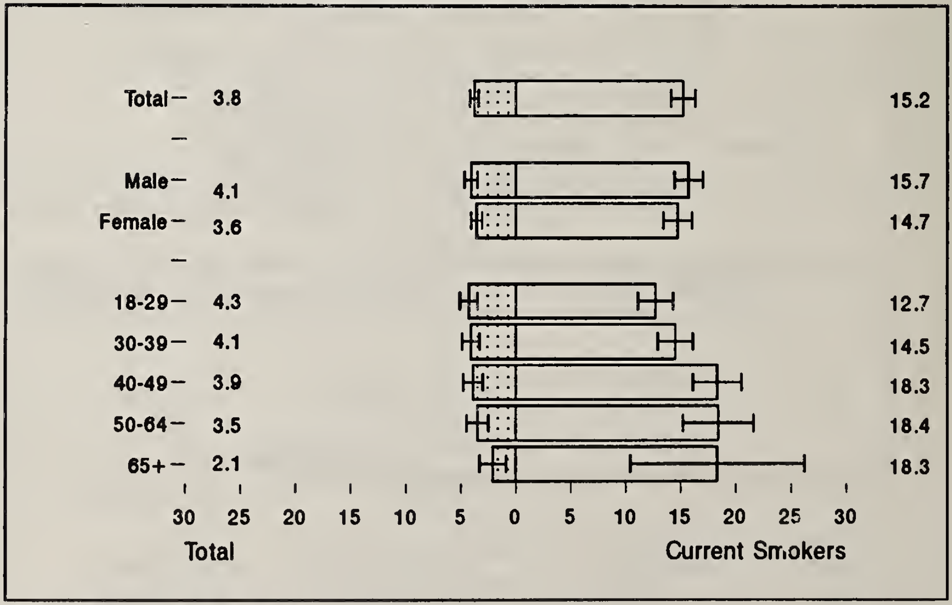


Figure 3-7 Number of Cigarettes Smoked Daily by Total Sample (N=2022) and by Current Smokers (N=521), 1994



Bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Figure 3-8 Average Number of Cigarettes Smoked Daily by Total Sample (N=2022) and by Current Smokers (N=521), 1994



Bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Table 3-1: Percentage of Ontario Adults Reporting Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 1994

	Lower Estimate[a]	Percentage	Upper Estimate[a]	Approximate Number of Users in Ontario (18 and over)[b]
Drinking				
Past Year Drinkers	80.3	**82.1**	83.9	6,268,600
Five or more Drinks in a Single Sitting Weekly	7.1	**8.4**	9.7	641,400
Daily Drinking	4.0	**5.0**	6.0	381,800
15 or more Drinks Weekly	3.4	**4.4**	5.4	336,000
Cigarette Smoking				
Current Smoking	23.3	**25.3**	27.3	1,931,700
Total Psychotherapeutic Usage				
Sleeping Pills	7.7	**9.1**	10.5	694,800
Stimulants	1.9	**2.7**	3.5	206,200
Tranquillizers	2.8	**3.7**	4.6	282,500
Prescribed Usage				
Sleeping Pills	4.6	**5.7**	6.8	435,200
Tranquillzers	2.2	**3.0**	3.8	229,100
Over The Counter				
Sleeping Pills	2.5	**3.3**	4.1	252,000
Illicit Drug Use				
Cannabis-Lifetime	27.8	**29.6**	31.4	2,260,000
Cannabis-Past Year	7.7	**9.0**	10.3	687,200
Cocaine-Lifetime	4.6	**5.7**	6.8	435,200
Cocaine-Past Year	0.3	**0.7**	1.1	53,400
Crack-Lifetime	0.3	**0.7**	1.1	53,400
Heroin-Lifetime	0.3	**0.7**	1.1	53,400

Notes: [a] Based on a 95% confidence interval.
[b] Based on a population of 7,635,300.

Table 3-2: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 and Over Who Drank Alcohol During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	±%^{a}	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		82.1	1.8	–	–
1) Gender				**	NS
Male		84.7	2.5	1.4**	NS
Female	(Comparison Group)	79.8	2.6	–	–
2) Age				***	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	86.0	3.2	–	–
30-39		85.1	3.3	NS	NS
40-49		84.1	3.8	NS	NS
50-64		78.2	5.0	0.6**	NS
65+		67.0	6.9	0.3***	NS
3) Marital Status				**	*
Never Married		85.8	3.2	1.5*	1.7*
Married	(Comparison Group)	80.5	2.5	–	–
Living with Partner		90.6	5.5	2.3*	2.4*
Previously Married		76.8	6.1	NS	NS
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	79.1	4.2	–	–
Metro Outskirts		84.4	3.1	1.4*	NS
Western Ontario		82.0	3.8	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		84.1	4.4	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		80.4	6.8	NS	NS
5) Education				***	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	72.1	4.7	–	–
Completed High School		83.1	3.3	1.9***	NS
Some College or University		85.9	3.0	2.4***	1.5*
University Degree		85.3	3.7	2.2***	NS
6) Income				***	***
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	74.4	4.4	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		82.4	3.9	1.6**	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		85.2	3.4	2.0***	1.6*
$80,000+		91.7	3.1	3.8***	3.2***
7) Employment Status				***	**
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	87.1	2.2	–	–
Part-Time		87.2	4.9	NS	NS
Unemployed		77.8	7.9	0.5**	NS
Retired		71.5	6.3	0.4***	NS
Homemaker		64.7	8.6	0.3***	0.4**
Student		83.3	5.6	NS	NS
Other		71.3	10.6	0.4***	0.4**

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
^{a}95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.

Table 3-3: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 and Over Who Drank Alcohol Daily During the Past 12 months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	±%[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		5.0	1.0	–	–
1) Gender				***	**
Male		7.2	1.8	2.5^{***}	2.2^{**}
Female	(Comparison Group)	3.1	1.1	–	–
2) Age				***	*
18-29	(Comparison Group)	1.7	1.2	–	–
30-39		3.5	1.7	NS	NS
40-49		7.6	2.7	4.7^{***}	4.3^{**}
50-64		6.2	2.9	3.8^{**}	3.5^{*}
65+		10.1	4.4	6.4^{***}	NS
3) Marital Status				*	NS
Never Married		2.2	1.3	0.4^{**}	NS
Married	(Comparison Group)	5.7	1.5	–	–
Living with Partner		8.6	5.2	NS	2.7^{*}
Previously Married		5.5	3.3	NS	NS
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	3.7	2.0	–	–
Metro Outskirts		4.9	1.8	NS	NS
Western Ontario		5.1	2.2	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		5.8	2.8	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		5.6	4.0	NS	NS
5) Education				**	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	6.3	2.6	–	–
Completed High School		5.1	1.9	NS	NS
Some College or University		2.3	1.3	0.4^{**}	NS
University Degree		7.6	2.8	NS	NS
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	5.1	2.2	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		3.6	1.9	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		5.0	2.1	NS	NS
$80,000+		6.5	2.7	NS	NS
7) Employment Status				NS	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	5.1	1.5	–	–
Part-Time		4.5	3.1	NS	NS
Unemployed		4.7	4.0	NS	NS
Retired		8.5	3.9	NS	NS
Homemaker		3.6	3.4	NS	NS
Student		1.9	1.7☼	NS	NS
Other		5.4	5.3	NS	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.

Table 3-4: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 and Over Who Drank 15 or More Drinks a Week During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	±%[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		4.4	1.0	–	–
1) Gender				***	***
Male		7.5	1.8	4.6^{***}	3.8^{***}
Female	(Comparison Group)	1.7	0.8	–	–
2) Age				**	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	7.8	2.5	–	–
30-39		4.1	1.8	0.5^{*}	NS
40-49		2.9	1.7	0.3^{**}	NS
50-64		1.7	1.6	0.2^{**}	NS
65+		4.0	2.9	NS	NS
3) Marital Status				***	**
Never Married		8.5	2.6	3.9^{***}	3.3^{**}
Married	(Comparison Group)	2.3	0.9	–	–
Living with Partner		7.7	5.0	3.5^{**}	3.9^{**}
Previously Married		3.6	2.7	NS	NS
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	4.1	2.1	–	–
Metro Outskirts		3.6	1.6	NS	NS
Western Ontario		5.9	2.3	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		4.4	2.5	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		4.0	3.4	NS	NS
5) Education				*	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	4.8	2.3	–	–
Completed High School		6.4	2.2	NS	NS
Some College or University		4.2	1.7	NS	NS
University Degree		1.7	1.4	0.4^{*}	NS
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	5.2	2.2	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		4.9	2.2	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		3.5	1.8	NS	NS
$80,000+		5.2	2.5	NS	NS
7) Employment Status				*	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	4.4	1.4	–	–
Part-Time		1.8	1.6☼	NS	NS
Unemployed		5.9	4.5	NS	NS
Retired		2.8	2.3	NS	NS
Homemaker		1.6	1.9☼	NS	NS
Student		9.5	4.4	2.3^{**}	NS
Other		6.2	5.6	NS	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.

Table 3-5: Percentage of Ontario Adult Drinkers Aged 18 and Over Who Drank 15 or More Drinks a Week During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	± %[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		5.4	1.1	–	–
1) Gender				***	***
Male		8.9	2.0	4.4***	3.8***
Female	(Comparison Group)	2.2	0.9	–	–
2) Age				**	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	9.1	2.6	–	–
30-39		4.9	2.0	0.5*	NS
40-49		3.4	1.9	0.4**	NS
50-64		2.2	1.8	0.2**	NS
65+		5.9	3.5	NS	NS
3) Marital Status				***	**
Never Married		9.9	2.7	3.7***	3.2**
Married	(Comparison Group)	2.9	1.1	–	–
Living with Partner		8.5	5.2	3.2**	4.1**
Previously Married		4.7	3.0	NS	NS
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	5.1	2.3	–	–
Metro Outskirts		4.3	1.7	NS	NS
Western Ontario		7.2	2.5	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		5.3	2.7	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		4.9	3.7	NS	NS
5) Education				*	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	6.7	2.6	–	–
Completed High School		7.7	2.4	NS	NS
Some College or University		4.9	1.8	NS	NS
University Degree		2.0	1.5	0.3*	0.3*
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	7.1	2.6	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		6.0	2.4	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		4.1	1.9	NS	NS
$80,000+		5.7	2.6	NS	NS
7) Employment Status				*	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	5.1	1.5	–	–
Part-Time		2.0	1.7☼	NS	NS
Unemployed		7.6	5.0	NS	NS
Retired		4.0	2.7	NS	NS
Homemaker		2.5	2.4☼	NS	NS
Student		11.5	4.8	2.4**	NS
Other		8.8	6.6	NS	NS

Notes: *p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.

Table 3-6: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 and Over Who **Drank Five or More Drinks in a Single Sitting Weekly** During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	±%[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		8.4	1.3	–	–
1) Gender				***	***
Male		13.0	2.3	3.3***	3.5***
Female	(Comparison Group)	4.3	1.3	–	–
2) Age				***	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	12.7	3.0	–	–
30-39		9.2	2.7	NS	NS
40-49		6.5	2.5	0.5**	NS
50-64		4.9	2.6	0.4**	NS
65+		4.5	3.0	0.3**	NS
3) Marital Status				***	NS
Never Married		12.7	3.0	2.2***	NS
Married	(Comparison Group)	6.3	1.5	–	–
Living with Partner		10.9	5.8	NS	NS
Previously Married		7.3	3.7	NS	NS
4) Region				*	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	5.6	2.4	–	–
Metro Outskirts		7.8	2.3	NS	NS
Western Ontario		11.2	3.1	2.1**	2.0*
Eastern Ontario		6.7	3.0	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		10.4	5.2	NS	2.2*
5) Education				**	*
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	8.9	3.0	–	–
Completed High School		10.6	2.7	NS	NS
Some College or University		8.9	2.4	NS	NS
University Degree		4.0	2.1	0.4**	0.4**
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	10.0	3.0	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		11.4	3.2	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		7.3	2.5	NS	NS
$80,000+		8.5	3.1	NS	NS
7) Employment Status				*	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	8.9	1.9	–	–
Part-Time		7.9	4.0	NS	NS
Unemployed		10.9	5.9	NS	NS
Retired		4.0	2.7	0.4*	NS
Homemaker		4.0	3.5	NS	NS
Student		13.3	5.1	NS	NS
Other		6.7	5.9	NS	NS

Notes: *p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.

Table 3-7: Percentage of Ontario Drinkers Aged 18 and Over Who Drank Five or More Drinks in a Single Sitting Weekly During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	± %[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		10.2	1.4	–	–
1) Gender				***	***
Male		15.4	2.5	3.2^{***}	3.5^{***}
Female	(Comparison Group)	5.4	1.5	–	–
2) Age				**	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	14.8	3.2	–	–
30-39		10.8	2.9	NS	NS
40-49		7.8	2.8	0.5^{**}	NS
50-64		6.3	2.9	0.4^{**}	NS
65+		6.8	3.7	0.4^{*}	NS
3) Marital Status				**	NS
Never Married		14.8	3.2	2.1^{***}	NS
Married	(Comparison Group)	7.8	1.7	–	–
Living with Partner		12.0	6.1	NS	NS
Previously Married		9.5	4.2	NS	NS
4) Region				*	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	7.1	2.7	–	–
Metro Outskirts		9.3	2.5	NS	NS
Western Ontario		13.7	3.4	2.1^{**}	2.1^{*}
Eastern Ontario		8.0	3.3	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		13.0	5.8	NS	NS
5) Education				**	*
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	12.4	3.5	–	–
Completed High School		12.8	3.0	NS	NS
Some College or University		10.4	2.6	NS	NS
University Degree		4.7	2.2	0.4^{**}	0.3^{**}
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	13.5	3.4	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		13.9	3.5	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		8.6	2.7	0.6^{*}	NS
$80,000+		9.3	3.2	NS	NS
7) Employment Status				NS	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	10.2	2.0	–	–
Part-Time		9.1	4.3	NS	NS
Unemployed		14.0	6.6	NS	NS
Retired		5.6	3.2	NS	NS
Homemaker		6.2	4.4	NS	NS
Student		16.0	5.5	1.7^{*}	NS
Other		9.5	6.9	NS	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.

Table 3-8: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 and Over Who Smoked Cigarettes During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	± %[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		25.3	2.0	–	–
1) Gender				NS	NS
Male		26.4	3.0	NS	NS
Female	(Comparison Group)	24.3	2.8	–	–
2) Age				***	***
18-29	(Comparison Group)	34.2	4.3	–	–
30-39		28.2	4.2	NS	NS
40-49		21.6	4.2	0.5***	0.5**
50-64		19.1	4.7	0.5***	0.3***
65+		12.4	4.8	0.3***	0.1***
3) Marital Status				***	**
Never Married		29.5	4.2	1.6***	NS
Married	(Comparison Group)	20.6	2.6	–	–
Living with Partner		40.2	9.2	2.6***	1.8*
Previously Married		30.7	6.6	1.7**	1.8**
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	25.1	4.5	–	–
Metro Outskirts		24.4	3.7	NS	NS
Western Ontario		25.5	4.3	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		26.0	5.3	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		25.9	7.5	NS	NS
5) Education				***	***
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	33.8	5.0	–	–
Completed High School		29.8	4.0	NS	NS
Some College or University		23.3	3.6	0.6***	0.5***
University Degree		14.2	3.7	0.3***	0.3***
6) Income				***	**
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	34.3	4.7	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		30.3	4.7	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		21.2	3.9	0.5***	0.6**
$80,000+		16.8	4.2	0.4***	0.5***
7) Employment Status				***	*
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	24.1	2.8	–	–
Part-Time		26.5	6.5	NS	NS
Unemployed		42.3	9.4	2.3***	1.7*
Retired		15.8	5.1	0.6*	NS
Homemaker		24.5	7.8	NS	NS
Student		26.7	6.6	NS	0.5**
Other		35.4	11.2	1.7*	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.

Table 3-9: Percentage of Ontario Adults 18 And Over Who Used Stimulants During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	± %[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		2.7	0.8	–	–
1) Gender				NS	NS
Male		2.8	1.1	NS	NS
Female	(Comparison Group)	2.6	1.0	–	–
2) Age				NS	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	4.3	1.9	–	–
30-39		2.7	1.5	NS	NS
40-49		2.6	1.6	NS	NS
50-64		0.6	0.8☼	0.1*	0.1*
65+		1.6	1.5☼	NS	NS
3) Marital Status				NS	NS
Never Married		3.9	1.8	1.9*	NS
Married	(Comparison Group)	2.1	0.9	–	–
Living with Partner		2.6	2.5☼	NS	NS
Previously Married		3.0	2.4	NS	NS
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	3.2	1.8	–	–
Metro Outskirts		2.1	1.2	NS	NS
Western Ontario		2.4	1.5	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		1.9	1.7	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		5.2	3.8	NS	NS
5) Education				NS	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	2.0	1.5	–	–
Completed High School		4.1	1.8	NS	NS
Some College or University		2.5	1.3	NS	NS
University Degree		1.7	1.4	NS	NS
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	3.0	1.7	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		2.7	1.6	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		2.8	1.6	NS	NS
$80,000+		2.0	1.6	NS	NS
7) Employment Status				NS	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	2.3	1.0	–	–
Part-Time		3.4	2.7	NS	NS
Unemployed		6.4	4.6	2.9*	4.1**
Retired		1.4	1.4☼	NS	NS
Homemaker		2.0	2.1☼	NS	NS
Student		3.9	2.9	NS	NS
Other		2.0	2.7☼	NS	NS

Notes: *p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a]95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.

Table 3-10: Percentage of Ontario Adults 18 and Over Who Used Sleeping Pills During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	±%[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		9.1	1.4	–	–
1) Gender				**	**
Male		7.0	1.8	0.6^{**}	0.6^{**}
Female	(Comparison Group)	10.9	2.0	–	
2) Age				***	**
18-29	(Comparison Group)	7.1	2.3	–	–
30-39		4.9	2.0	NS	NS
40-49		11.4	3.3	1.7^{*}	2.0^{*}
50-64		12.4	4.0	1.8^{*}	2.2^{*}
65+		15.0	5.2	2.3^{**}	3.2^{*}
3) Marital Status				*	NS
Never Married		8.5	2.6	–	NS
Married	(Comparison Group)	8.6	1.8	NS	–
Living with Partner		6.0	4.4	NS	NS
Previously Married		14.7	5.1	1.8^{*}	NS
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	7.5	2.7	–	–
Metro Outskirts		8.3	2.4	NS	NS
Western Ontario		9.5	2.9	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		11.7	3.9	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		12.0	5.6	NS	NS
5) Education				NS	*
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	11.6	3.4	–	–
Completed High School		7.8	2.4	NS	NS
Some College or University		7.3	2.2	0.6^{*}	NS
University Degree		11.1	3.3	NS	NS
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	11.3	3.2	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		9.9	3.0	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		7.8	2.6	NS	NS
$80,000+		6.6	2.8	0.6^{*}	NS
7) Employment Status				NS	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	7.5	1.7	–	–
Part-Time		8.5	4.1	NS	NS
Unemployed		12.2	6.2	NS	2.2^{*}
Retired		14.5	4.9	2.1^{**}	NS
Homemaker		9.9	5.4	NS	NS
Student		7.3	3.9	NS	NS
Other		12.1	7.6	NS	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.

Table 3-11: Percentage of Ontario Adults 18 and Over Who Used Prescribed Sleeping Pills During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	±%^{a}	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		5.7	1.1	–	–
1) Gender				**	**
Male		4.1	1.4	0.6**	0.5**
Female	(Comparison Group)	7.2	1.7	–	–
2) Age				***	*
18-29	(Comparison Group)	2.9	1.5	–	–
30-39		2.8	1.5	NS	NS
40-49		6.9	2.6	2.4**	NS
50-64		9.7	3.6	3.5***	2.8*
65+		11.9	4.8	4.5***	3.4*
3) Marital Status				***	NS
Never Married		3.3	1.6	0.5*	NS
Married	(Comparison Group)	6.2	1.5	–	–
Living with Partner		2.1	2.2☼	NS	NS
Previously Married		11.3	4.5	1.9*	NS
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	3.8	2.0	–	–
Metro Outskirts		5.0	1.9	NS	NS
Western Ontario		6.9	2.5	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		6.7	3.0	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		9.9	5.1	2.7*	NS
5) Education				NS	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	7.6	2.8	–	–
Completed High School		5.1	1.9	NS	NS
Some College or University		4.3	1.7	0.5*	NS
University Degree		7.1	2.7	NS	NS
6) Income				NS	*
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	6.4	2.4	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		7.3	2.6	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		5.4	2.2	NS	NS
$80,000+		2.7	1.8	0.4*	NS
7) Employment Status				**	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	4.3	1.3	–	–
Part-Time		4.7	3.1	NS	NS
Unemployed		4.3	3.8	NS	NS
Retired		12.3	4.6	3.1***	NS
Homemaker		8.3	5.0	NS	NS
Student		4.7	3.2	NS	NS
Other		8.0	6.4	NS	NS

Notes: *p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
^{a}95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.

Table 3-12: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 and Over Who Used Over the Counter Sleeping Pills, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	±%[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		3.3	0.8	–	–
1) Gender				NS	NS
Male		2.9	1.2	NS	NS
Female	(Comparison Group)	3.6	1.2	–	–
2) Age				NS	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	4.2	1.8	–	–
30-39		2.1	1.3	NS	NS
40-49		4.5	2.1	NS	NS
50-64		2.7	1.9	NS	NS
65+		2.9	2.5	NS	NS
3) Marital Status				NS	*
Never Married		5.2	2.0	2.2^{**}	3.0^{**}
Married	(Comparison Group)	2.4	1.0	–	–
Living with Partner		3.9	3.6	NS	NS
Previously Married		3.3	2.6	NS	NS
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	3.6	1.9	–	–
Metro Outskirts		3.3	1.5	NS	NS
Western Ontario		2.6	1.6	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		4.9	2.6	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		2.0	2.0☼	NS	NS
5) Education				NS	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	4.0	2.1	–	–
Completed High School		2.6	1.4	NS	NS
Some College or University		3.1	1.5	NS	NS
University Degree		4.0	2.1	NS	NS
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	4.9	2.2	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		2.6	1.6	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		2.4	1.5	NS	NS
$80,000+		3.9	2.2	NS	NS
7) Employment Status				NS	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	3.2	1.2	–	–
Part-Time		3.8	2.8	NS	NS
Unemployed		8.0	5.1	2.6^{*}	2.9^{*}
Retired		2.1	2.0	NS	NS
Homemaker		1.6	1.9☼	NS	NS
Student		2.6	2.4	NS	NS
Other		4.0	3.8☼	NS	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.

Table 3-13: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 and Over Who Used Tranquillizers During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	± %[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		3.7	0.9	–	–
1) Gender				NS	NS
Male		3.3	1.2	NS	NS
Female	(Comparison Group)	4.1	1.3	–	–
2) Age				*	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	2.1	1.3	–	–
30-39		2.6	1.5	NS	NS
40-49		4.8	2.2	2.4*	3.8*
50-64		4.6	2.5	NS	NS
65+		7.1	3.8	3.5**	NS
3) Marital Status				***	NS
Never Married		3.2	1.6	NS	NS
Married	(Comparison Group)	2.8	1.0	–	–
Living with Partner		3.9	3.6	NS	NS
Previously Married		9.5	4.2	3.7***	2.8**
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	4.7	2.2	–	–
Metro Outskirts		2.6	1.4	NS	NS
Western Ontario		3.8	2.3	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		4.9	2.1	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		2.9	2.9	NS	NS
5) Education				NS	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	4.4	2.2	–	–
Completed High School		4.5	1.8	NS	NS
Some College or University		2.9	1.4	NS	NS
University Degree		3.2	1.8	NS	NS
6) Income				*	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	5.7	2.3	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		4.0	2.0	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		3.0	1.6	NS	NS
$80,000+		1.2	1.2	0.2**	NS
7) Employment Status				**	*
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	2.3	1.0	–	–
Part-Time		3.8	2.8	NS	NS
Unemployed		8.4	5.3	4.0***	5.2***
Retired		7.5	3.7	3.5***	NS
Homemaker		5.6	4.1	2.6*	3.3*
Student		2.3	2.2	NS	NS
Other		4.0	3.8☼	NS	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.

Table 3-14: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 and Over Who Used Prescribed Tranquillizers During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	±%[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		3.0	0.8	–	–
1) Gender				NS	NS
Male		2.2	1.0	NS	NS
Female	(Comparison Group)	3.6	1.2	–	–
2) Age				**	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	0.8	0.8	–	–
30-39		2.4	1.4	NS	NS
40-49		3.8	2.0	4.7^{**}	6.6^{*}
50-64		4.2	2.4	5.3^{**}	NS
65+		6.4	3.6	8.1^{***}	NS
3) Marital Status				**	NS
Never Married		1.7	1.2	NS	NS
Married	(Comparison Group)	2.6	1.0	–	–
Living with Partner		3.9	3.6	NS	NS
Previously Married		7.2	3.7	2.9^{**}	NS
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	3.1	1.8	–	–
Metro Outskirts		2.4	1.3	NS	NS
Western Ontario		3.7	1.9	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		3.6	2.3	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		1.8	1.9☼	NS	NS
5) Education				NS	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	3.5	1.9	–	–
Completed High School		3.3	1.6	NS	NS
Some College or University		2.3	1.3	NS	NS
University Degree		3.1	1.8	NS	NS
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	3.7	1.9	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		3.4	1.8	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		3.0	1.6	NS	NS
$80,000+		1.1	1.0☼	0.3^{*}	NS
7) Employment Status				**	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	1.9	0.9	–	–
Part-Time		2.4	2.3	NS	NS
Unemployed		4.5	3.9	NS	3.5^{*}
Retired		6.8	3.5	3.7^{***}	NS
Homemaker		5.5	4.1	3.0^{*}	NS
Student		1.4	1.5☼	NS	NS
Other		3.3	3.5☼	NS	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.

Table 3-15: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 and Over Who Used Cannabis During the Past 12 Months, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	±%[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		9.0	1.3	–	–
1) Gender				**	*
Male		11.4	2.2	1.7^{**}	1.6^{*}
Female	(Comparison Group)	7.0	1.7	–	–
2) Age				***	***
18-29	(Comparison Group)	19.6	3.6	–	–
30-39		10.2	2.8	0.5^{***}	NS
40-49		4.3	2.1	0.2^{***}	0.4^{**}
50-64		0.9	1.0☼	†	0.1^{***}
65+		0.3	0.7☼	†	†
3) Marital Status				***	***
Never Married		20.9	3.7	8.5^{***}	4.0^{***}
Married	(Comparison Group)	3.0	1.1	–	–
Living with Partner		13.2	6.3	4.9^{***}	2.9^{**}
Previously Married		8.6	4.0	3.0^{***}	7.1^{***}
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	9.9	3.1	–	–
Metro Outskirts		8.0	2.3	NS	NS
Western Ontario		9.5	2.9	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		8.2	3.3	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		7.8	4.6	NS	NS
5) Education				NS	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	8.5	2.9	–	–
Completed High School		9.6	2.6	NS	NS
Some College or University		10.3	2.6	NS	0.5^{*}
University Degree		7.0	2.7	NS	NS
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	9.6	2.9	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		9.8	3.0	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		9.5	2.8	NS	NS
$80,000+		9.4	3.2	NS	NS
7) Employment Status				***	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	8.0	1.8	–	–
Part-Time		11.0	4.6	NS	NS
Unemployed		11.9	6.1	NS	NS
Retired		0.5	0.8☼	0.1^{**}	NS
Homemaker		2.4	2.3☼	0.3^{*}	NS
Student		24.6	6.5	3.8^{***}	NS
Other		10.7	7.2	NS	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼One-sided 95% confidence interval.
†Represents odds less than 0.1.

Table 3-16: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 and Over Who Used Cocaine in Their Lifetime, by Demographic Characteristic, 1994

		%	±%^{a}	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		5.7	1.1	–	–
1) Gender				**	*
Male		7.4	1.8	1.8**	1.6*
Female	(Comparison Group)	4.2	1.3	–	–
2) Age				***	***
18-29	(Comparison Group)	5.5	2.1	–	–
30-39		11.6	3.0	2.2**	1.9*
40-49		5.1	2.3	NS	NS
50-64		0.7	0.8☼	0.1**	0.1**
65+		0.0	0.0	NS	NS
3) Marital Status				***	***
Never Married		5.7	2.1	NS	NS
Married	(Comparison Group)	4.4	1.3	–	–
Living with Partner		16.8	7.0	4.4***	3.7***
Previously Married		6.3	3.5	NS	3.0**
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	5.6	2.4	–	–
Metro Outskirts		4.3	1.7	NS	NS
Western Ontario		5.5	2.2	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		8.6	3.4	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		5.6	4.0	NS	NS
5) Education				NS	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	3.9	2.0	–	–
Completed High School		5.0	1.9	NS	NS
Some College or University		7.4	2.2	2.0*	NS
University Degree		5.8	2.4	NS	NS
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	5.0	2.2	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		7.8	2.7	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		5.1	2.1	NS	NS
$80,000+		7.3	2.9	NS	NS
7) Employment Status				*	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	7.8	1.8	–	–
Part-Time		4.9	3.2	NS	NS
Unemployed		6.4	4.6	NS	NS
Retired		0.2	0.5☼	†	NS
Homemaker		3.2	3.2	NS	NS
Student		2.8	2.5	0.3*	NS
Other		8.0	6.4	NS	NS

Notes: *p<.05; **p<.01; ***p<.001. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
^{a}95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.
†Represents odds less than 0.1.

4. TRENDS

4.1 Alcohol Consumption

■ Short-Term Changes: 1991 Versus 1994

The Prevalence of Drinking . . . . Table 4-1

The percentage who report drinking during the 12 months before the survey did not change significantly between 1991 and 1994 (80.3% versus 82.1%, respectively). As well, rates of current drinking did not change significantly between 1991 and 1994 for any of the demographic subgroups.

The Frequency of Drinking . . . . Figure 4-1

Although the frequency of drinking did not change between 1991 and 1994 among the total sample, significantly more drinkers reported drinking alcohol on more than a weekly basis in 1994 (28.4%) than did drinkers in 1991 (21.9%).

The Prevalence of Daily Drinking . . . . Table 4-2; 4-3

Despite an increase in weekly drinking, there is no evidence of changes in drinking on a daily basis. Rates of daily drinking remained unchanged among the total sample (5.0% in both 1991 and 1994) and among drinkers (6.2% vs. 6.1%). Rates of daily drinking did not change within any demographic subgroup.

The Prevalence of Drinking Five or More Drinks
in a Single Sitting . . . . Table 4-4; 4-5

The percentage of the total sample who report drinking five or more drinks at a single sitting on a weekly basis remained unchanged, increasing nonsignificantly from 7.4% in 1991 to 8.4% in 1994. Similarly, among drinkers, there were no significant changes among the total sample (9.2% in 1991 to 10.2% in 1994) or by demographic subgroup.

■ Long Term Trends: 1977 - 1994

Prevalence of Drinking . . . . Table 4-6; Figure 4-2

Between 1977 and 1994, the percentage who report drinking during the 12 months before the survey varies between 77.6% and 84.5%. A trend analysis indicates a small increasing net trend in drinking between these years.

Frequency of Drinking . . . . Figure 4-1

Between 1977 and 1994 drinking patterns shifted towards more moderate drinking among the total sample and among drinkers. For example, more drinkers in 1994 drank monthly than did drinkers in 1977 (12.7% vs 10.6%), and fewer drinkers drank daily in 1994 than in 1977 (6.1% vs 13.4%).

Prevalence of Daily Drinking . . . . Table 4-7; Figure 4-1 -- 4-3

Between 1977 and 1994 the percentage drinking daily dropped from 10.7% to 5.0%. A trend analysis showed a significant non-linear trend: between 1977 and 1989 daily drinking remained relatively stable, but dropped significantly in 1991 and remained at this rate in 1994. A similar trend occurs among drinkers. Between 1977 and 1994 daily drinking dropped from 13.4% to 6.1%. Again, a significant non-linear trend was evident, showing a sizable drop in daily drinking between 1989 and 1991 (from 10.0 to 6.1%).

The moderation in drinking has been especially dominant among men, especially those aged 30 to 49 years. For this group, daily drinking steadily dropped from 20.7% in 1977 to 8.4% in 1994. Declines also occurred among men aged 50 years and older, from 18.1% to 10.7% and among men aged 18 to 29 years, from 11.1% to 1.5%.

Prevalence of Heavy Drinking Occasions . . . .
Table 4-8, 4-9; Figure 4-2, 4-4

Although rates of drinking five or more drinks at a single sitting weekly ranges between 7.4% (±1.6%) and 9.5% (± 1.7%), a trend analysis showed no significant linear or non-linear trend among the total sample or among drinkers. Gender and age differences in heavy drinking remained stable between 1977 and 1994. Regardless of year, men were about three to four times more likely to frequently drink heavily than are women. As well, 18 to 29 year olds were the most likely age group to report frequent heavy drinking, regardless of year.

One group that displays a noticeable long-term trend in heavy drinking is women aged 18 to 29 years. During the period between 1977 and 1984, the percentage reporting heavy drinking varied between 1% and 5%; however, between 1987 and 1994, this percentage increased, varying between 5% to 9%.

4.2 Cigarette Smoking

- **Short-term Changes: 1991 Versus 1994** . . . . Table 4-10

The percentage reporting currently smoking cigarettes dropped non-significantly from 28.5% in 1991 to 25.3% in 1994. The only subgroup to post a significant change was 50 to 64 year olds, whose rate of current smoking dropped from 31.3% to 19.1%. Because smoking was added to the survey in 1991, no long-term trends are available.

4.3 Use of Tranquillizers

■ **Short-term Changes: 1991 Versus 1994** .... Table 4-11

The percentage reporting the use of tranquillizers during the past 12 months with or without medical direction, declined non-significantly from 5.0% (±1.4%) in 1991 to 3.7% (±0.9%) in 1994. The only subgroup change worthy of mention occurs among married respondents, whose use of tranquillizers dropped significantly from 5.0% to 2.9%. No other subgroup changes were significant between 1991 and 1994.

■ **Long-term Trends: 1977 - 1994** .... Table 4-12; Figure 4-5, 4-6

Use of tranquillizers has been on a steady long-term decline since 1977, dropping from 12.1% to the current rate of 3.7%. The decline in tranquillizer use is proportionately larger among women, whose use fell from 15.9% in 1977 to 4.1% in 1994, compared with men, whose use fell from 8.7% to 3.3%. This long-term declining trend in tranquillizer use was especially prominent among women aged 50 and older, whose use dropped from 21.0% in 1977 to 7.7% in 1994. As well, use declined among women aged 30 to 49 years (between 1984 to 1994 from 14.9% to 3.9%) and among women aged 18 to 29 years (from 12.7% in 1977 to 1.0% in 1994).

4.4 Use of Stimulants

■ **Short-term Changes: 1991 Versus 1994** .... Table 4-13

The use of stimulants with or without medical advice during the 12 months before the survey increased non-significantly from 2.2% (±1.0%) in 1991 to 2.7% (±0.8%) in 1994. The increase in use among those from Northern Ontario appears sizeable, increasing from less than 1% in 1991 to 5.2% in 1994;

however, this increase was not statistically significant given the small sample surveyed in the North. The only significant change occurred among those whose highest education is the completion of high school. For this group, use increased from 1.5% in 1991 to 4.1% in 1994.

■ **Long-term Changes: 1977 - 1994** . . . . Table 4-14; Figure 4-7, 4-8

Use of stimulants has remained stable between 1977 and 1994, varying from a high of 3.3% in 1982 to 1.7% in 1977. Despite this variation there was no significant linear or nonlinear trend. For most years, gender differences have been minimal. The exception was between 1987 and 1991, when use among women increased and use among men declined. Current rates of use are similar between men and women. Regardless of year of survey, those aged 18 to 29 years were more likely than other age groups to use stimulants. No dominant trends exist by age group.

4.5 Use of Sleeping Pills

■ **Short-term Changes: 1991 Versus 1994** . . . . Table 4-15

The use of sleeping pills with or without medical direction during the 12 months before the survey increased significantly from 6.5% (±1.6%) in 1991 to 9.1% (±1.4%) in 1994. This increase in use is especially prominent among women (from 7.7% to 10.9%), among 18 to 29 year olds (from 2.2% to 7.1%), among those never married (from 2.2% to 8.5%) and among those residing in the outskirts of Metropolitan Toronto (from 4.7% to 8.3%).

■ **Long-term Changes: 1977 - 1994** . . . . Table 4-16; Figure 4-9, 4-10

Although the use of sleeping pills increased between 1991 and 1994, there is no dominant long-term trend in use. Indeed, the 1994 estimate of 9.1% is within sampling error of surveys before 1991. Regardless of year, use of sleeping pills is more likely to occur among women than men and use increases with age.

4.6 Use of Cannabis

■ **Short-term Changes: 1991 Versus 1994** . . . . Table 4-17

The percentage reporting the use of cannabis during the past 12 months remained stable between 1991 and 1994, with 8.7% and 9.0% reporting use. No significant subgroup changes were evident between these two years.

■ **Long-term Changes: 1977 - 1994** . . . . . . Table 4-18; Figure 4-11, 4-12

Between 1977 and 1994, the use of cannabis varied between 8.1% and 11.2%. A trend analysis suggested significant linear and nonlinear change in use, probably a reflection of the peak in use in 1984 (11.2%) and a slight downward trend since then. There have, however, been stronger long-term changes in rates of cannabis use by age group, reflecting an aging of the 1960s cohort. While cannabis has been on a slow downward progression since 1984, use has been increasing among those aged 30 to 49 years, and to a lessor extent, those aged 40 to 49 years. Rates of cannabis use among 30 to 39 year olds were significantly higher during the period between 1984 through 1994 (varying between 9.1% to 11.8%) than they were between 1977 (3.9%) and 1982 (4.2%). Despite different trends in cannabis use by age group, differences in rates of use between men and women have remained relatively stable between 1977 and 1994.

Another means of assessing the aging profile of cannabis users is to examine the age distribution of cannabis users across time. Doing so clearly documents the aging of cannabis users, whose average age increases from 25.6 in 1977 to 28.5 in 1994. Moreover, the percentage of cannabis users aged 30 to 49 years increases from 15.4% in 1977 to 39.6% in 1994.

4.7 Use of Cocaine

- **Short-term Changes: 1991 Versus 1994** . . . . Table 4-19

The percentage reporting the use of cocaine during the past 12 months dropped nonsignificantly from 1.6% (±0.9%) in 1991 to 0.7% (±0.4%) in 1994. Only one short-term change is worthy of discussion. The percentage of men using cocaine dropped significantly from 3.1% in 1991 to 0.9% in 1994.

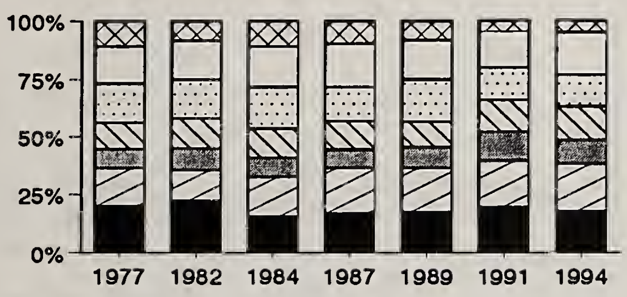
- **Long-term Trends: 1984 - 1994** . . . . Table 4-20; Figure 4-13, 4-14

Between 1984 and 1987, the lifetime use of cocaine increased significantly from 3.3% to 6.1% and has since remained at this level. A trend analysis on changes in past year cocaine use shows both a significant linear and non-linear trend. Between 1984 and 1989, rates of use remained stable; however, use dropped significantly from 2.1% in 1989 to 0.7% in 1994. The increase in lifetime cocaine use and the absence of increasing annual use suggests that there was an influx of experimental users between 1984 and 1987.

Between 1984 and 1991, men were more likely than women to use cocaine; however, this gender difference in 1994 is no longer significant. The most notable age-related trend occurred for those aged 18 to 29 years, whose rate of cocaine use increased from 4.1% in 1984 to 6.1% in 1989, and has since declined significantly to 1.6% in 1994. When we examine trends in cocaine use by age and gender, the only clear trend occurred among men aged 18 to 29 year, whose use dropped from 6.9% to 1.2%. Use of crack cocaine remained under 1% between 1987 and 1994.

Figure 4-1
Frequency of Drinking Among Ontario Adults and Drinkers, 1977-1994

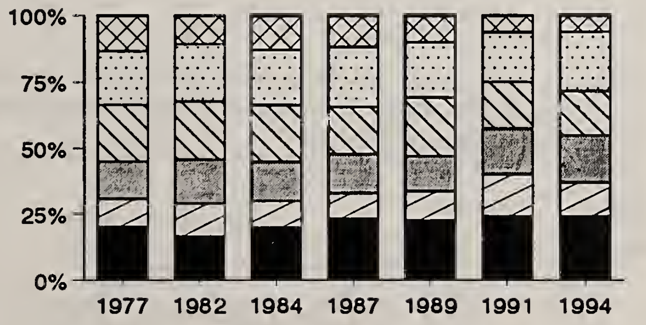
Figure 4-1A
Frequency of Drinking Among Ontario Adults, 1977-1994



		1977	1982	1984	1987	1989	1991	1994
(Sample N)		1059	1040	1051	1084	1101	1041	2022
Daily	☒	10.7	8.3	10.9	9.8	8.3	5	5
2 to 5 times a week	☐	16.1	16.8	17.5	18.7	17.1	15.1	18.3
Once a week	⬚	17.1	17	18.1	14.9	18.3	14.1	13.7
2 to 3 times a month	▧	11.4	13	12.6	12.3	11	13.9	14.7
Once a month	▩	8.5	9.5	8.3	8	9.1	12.6	10.4
< Once a month	▨	16.1	13	17	19.4	18.8	19.7	20
Never	■	20.1	22.4	15.5	16.9	17.5	19.8	17.9

$X^2=136.09$; 36df; $p<.001$

Figure 4-1B
Frequency of Drinking Among Ontario Drinkers, 1977-1994



		1977	1982	1984	1987	1989	1991	1994
(Sample N)		818	792	891	889	908	841	1660
Daily	☒	13.4	10.7	12.9	11.8	10	6.2	6.1
2 to 5 times a week	⬚	20.2	21.6	20.7	22.5	20.8	18.7	22.3
Once a week	▧	21.4	21.9	21.4	17.9	22.2	17.6	16.7
2 to 3 times a month	▩	14.3	16.8	14.9	14.8	13.3	17.3	17.9
Once a month	▨	10.6	12.3	9.9	9.6	11	15.7	12.7
< Once a month	■	20.2	16.8	20.1	23.4	22.7	24.5	24.3

$X^2=118.03$; 30df; $p<.001$

Figure 4-2
Drinking Patterns of Ontario Adults, 1977-1994

Figure 4-2A Drinking

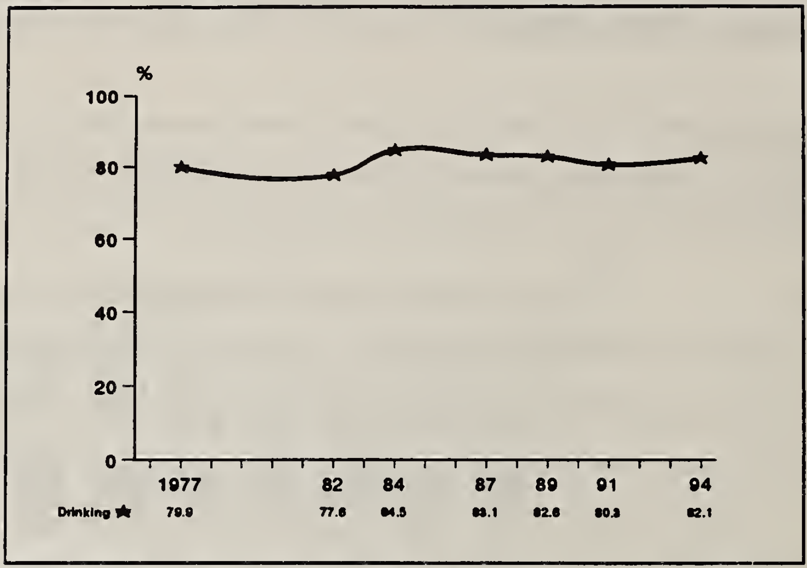


Figure 4-2B Daily Drinking and Five or More Drinks in a Single Sitting - Total Sample

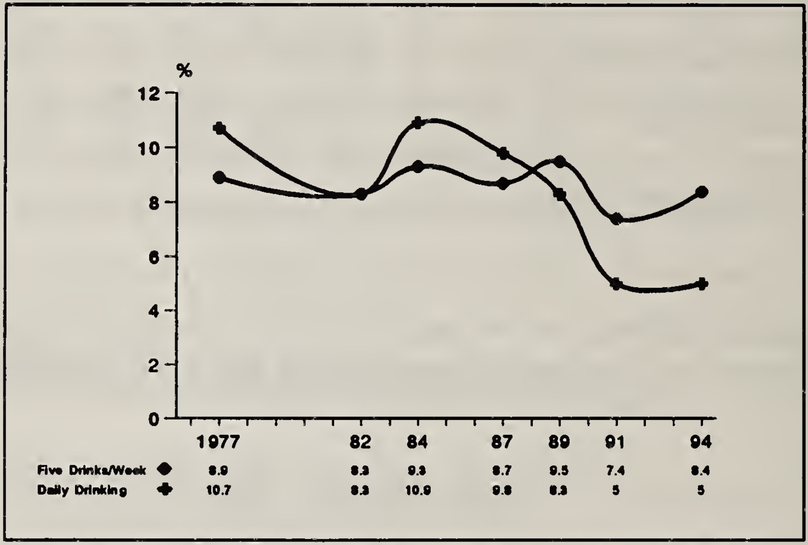


Figure 4-2C Daily Drinking and Five or More Drinks in a Single Sitting - Among Drinkers

✓

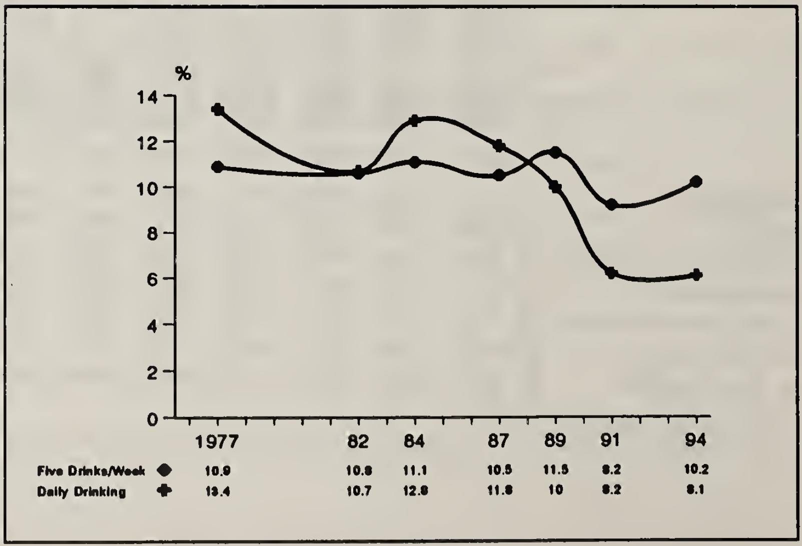
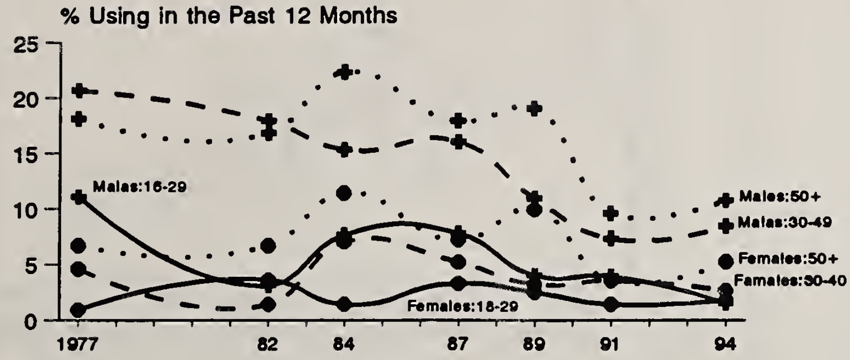
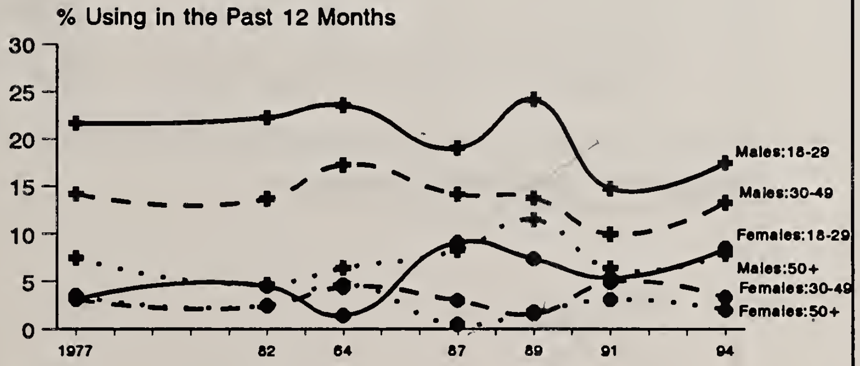


Figure 4-3
Daily Drinking by Gender & Age, 1977-1994 (Total Sample)



		1977	82	84	87	89	91	94
Total		10.7	6.3	10.9	9.8	6.3	5	5
Males:18-29	✚	11.1	3.1	7.6	7.6	4	3.9	1.5
Males:30-49	✚	20.7	17.9	15.3	18	10.9	7.3	8.4
Males:50+	✚	18.1	16.6	22.3	17.9	19	9.6	10.7
Females:18-29	●	0.9	3.8	1.4	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.8
Females:30-49	●	4.8	1.4	7	5.2	3.2	3.5	2.8
Females50+	●	6.7	6.7	11.4	7.2	9.9	3.5	5.2

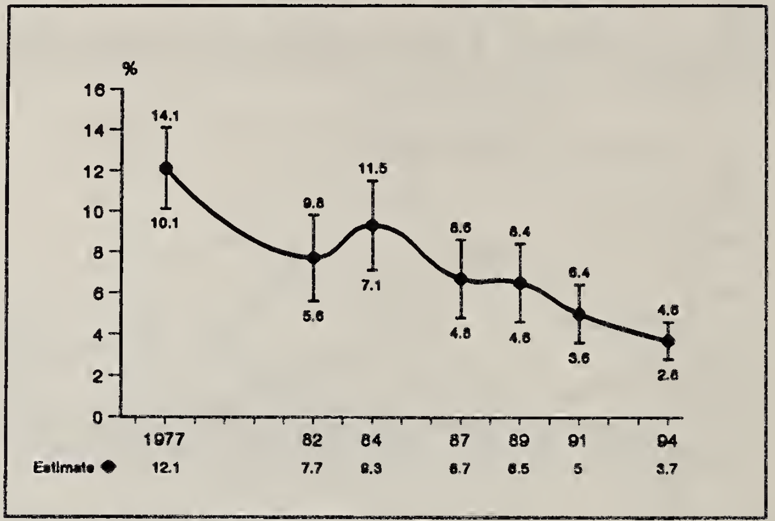
Figure 4-4
5+ Drinks Weekly by Gender & Age, 1977-1994 (Total Sample)



		1977	82	84	87	89	91	94
Total		9.1	8.3	9.3	8.7	9.5	7.4	6.4
Males:18-29	✚	21.7	22.3	23.6	19.1	24.2	14.8	17.5
Males:30-49	✚	14.2	13.7	17.3	14.2	13.8	10	13.3
Males:50+	✚	7.5	4.7	6.4	8.3	11.5	6.4	7.9
Females:18-29	●	3.1	4.5	1.4	9.1	7.4	5.4	8.5
Females:30-49	●	3.1	2.4	4.4	3	1.6	4.9	3.3
Females50+	●	3.5	2.5	4.7	0.5	1.8	3.1	2

Figure 4-5
Percentage of Ontario Adults Reporting the Use of Tranquillizers in the Past 12 Months by Total, Gender and Age, 1977-1994

Figure 4-5A Total Tranquillizer Use - Total Sample



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Figure 4-5B Tranquillizer Use by Gender

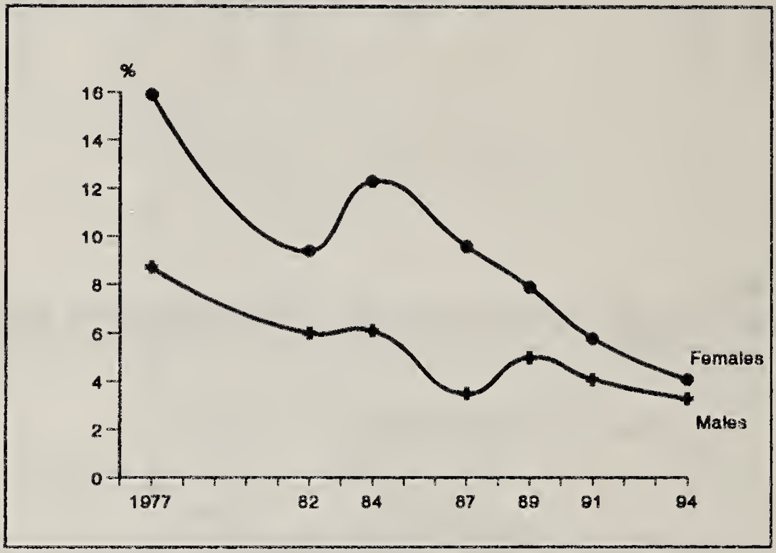


Figure 4-5C Tranquillizer Use by Age

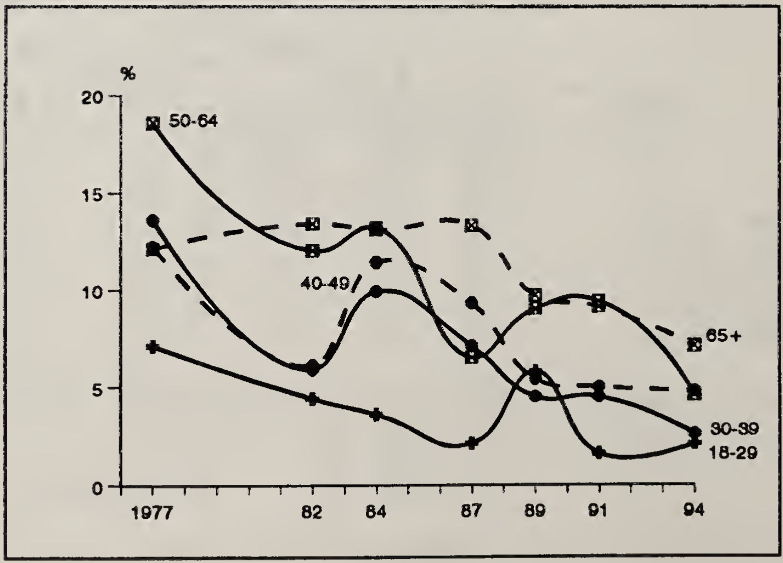
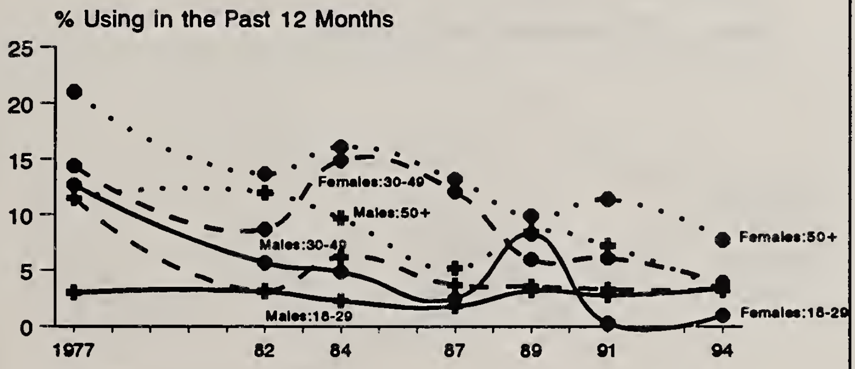


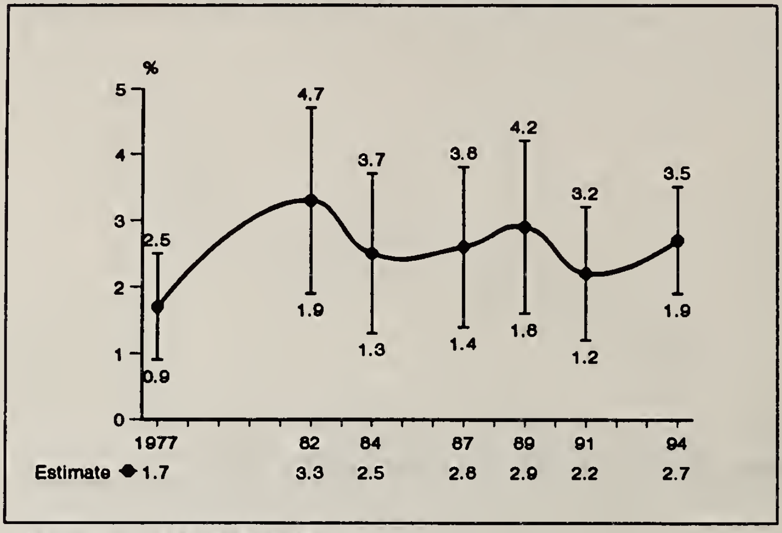
Figure 4-6
Tranquillizer Use by Gender & Age, 1977-1994



	1977	82	84	87	89	91	94
Total	12.1	7.7	9.3	6.7	6.5	5	3.7
Males:18-29 ✚	3	3.1	2.3	1.8	3.2	2.8	3.4
Males:30-49 ✚	11.5	3.2	6.2	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3
Males:50+ ✚	11.5	12	9.7	5.2	8.5	7.2	3.2
Females:18-29 ●	12.7	5.7	4.9	2.5	8.3	0.3	1
Females:30-49 ●	14.4	8.7	14.9	12.1	6	6.1	3.9
Females:50+ ●	21	13.7	16.1	13.2	9.9	11.4	7.7

Figure 4-7
Percentage of Ontario Adults Reporting the Use of Stimulants in the Past 12 Months by Total, Gender and Age,1977-1994

Figure 4-7A Total Stimulant Use - Total Sample



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Figure 4-7B Stimulant Use by Gender

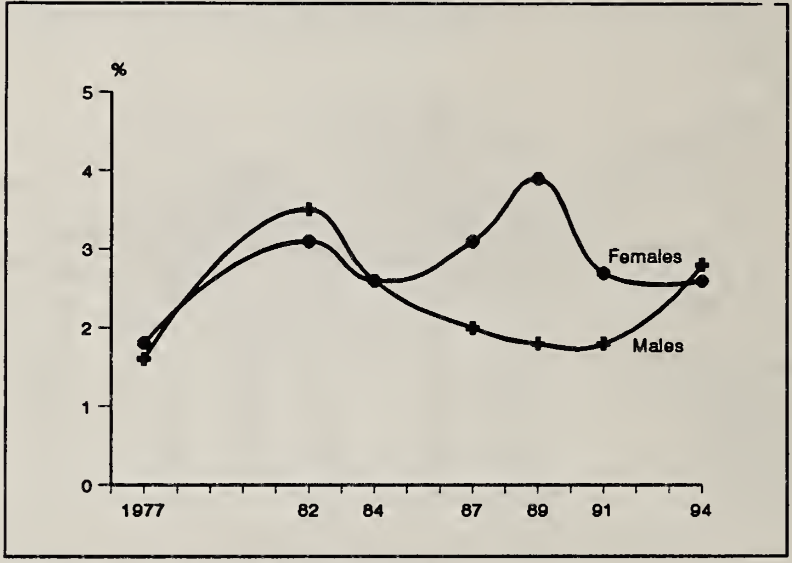


Figure 4-7C Stimulant Use by Age

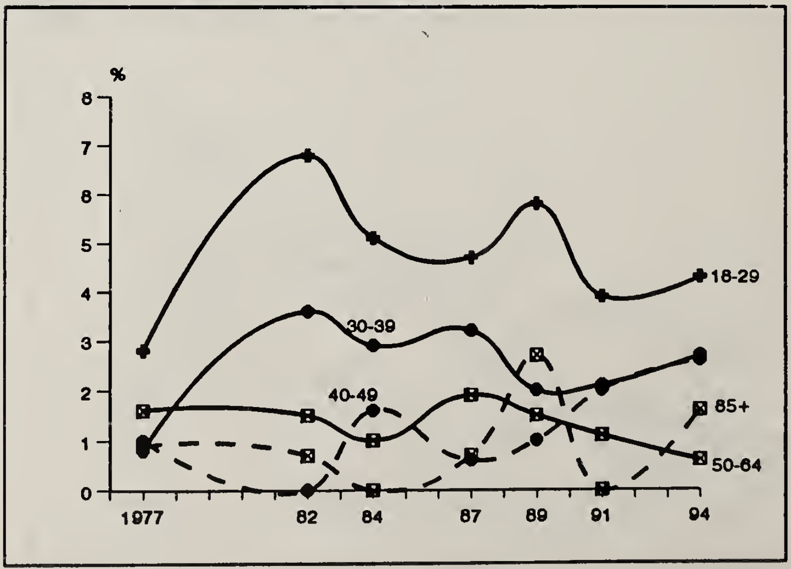
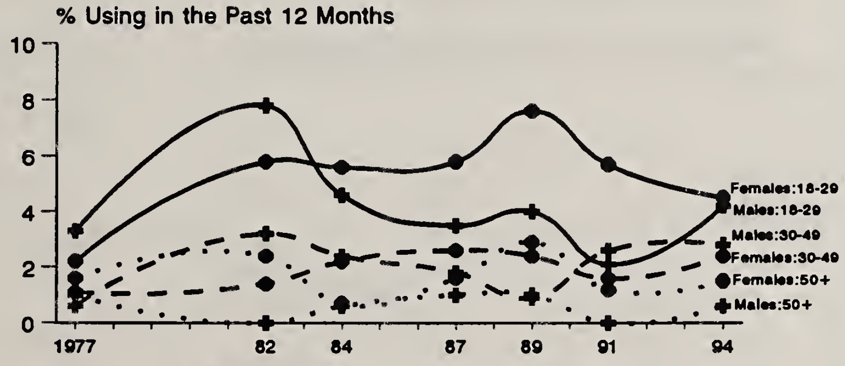


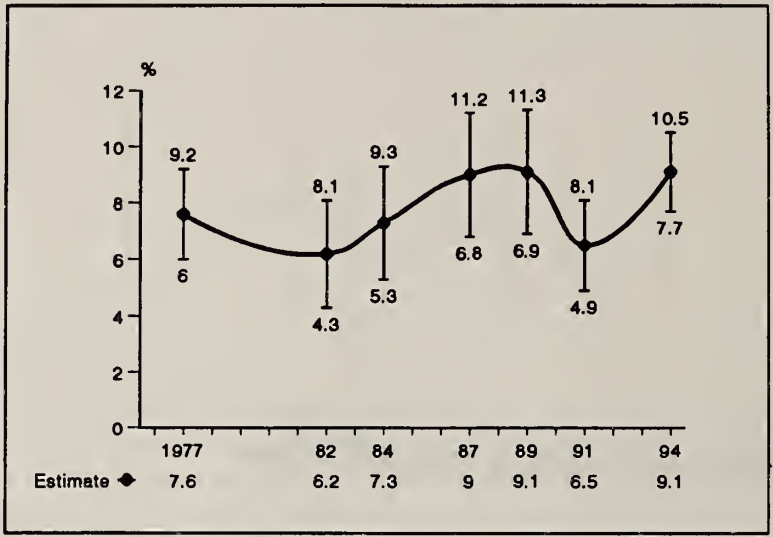
Figure 4-8
Stimulant Use by Gender & Age, 1977-1994



		1977	82	84	87	89	91	94
Total		1.7	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.7
Males:18-29	✚	3.3	7.8	4.6	3.5	4	2.1	4.2
Males:30-49	✚	0.6	3.2	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.6	2.6
Males:50+	✚	1	0	0.6	1	1	0	0.6
Females:18-29	●	2.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	7.6	5.7	4.5
Females:30-49	●	1.1	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	1.6	2.4
Females:50+	●	1.6	2.4	0.7	1.6	2.9	1.2	1.5

Figure 4-9
Percentage of Ontario Adults Reporting the Use of Sleeping Pills in the Past 12 Months by Total, Gender and Age, 1977-1994

Figure 4-9A Total Sleeping Pill Use - Total Sample



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Figure 4-9B Sleeping Pill Use by Gender

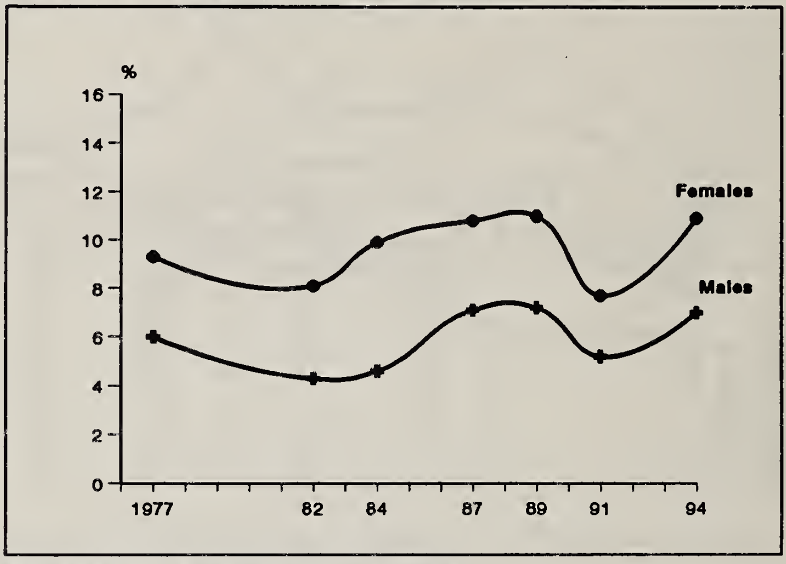


Figure 4-9C Sleeping Pill Use by Age

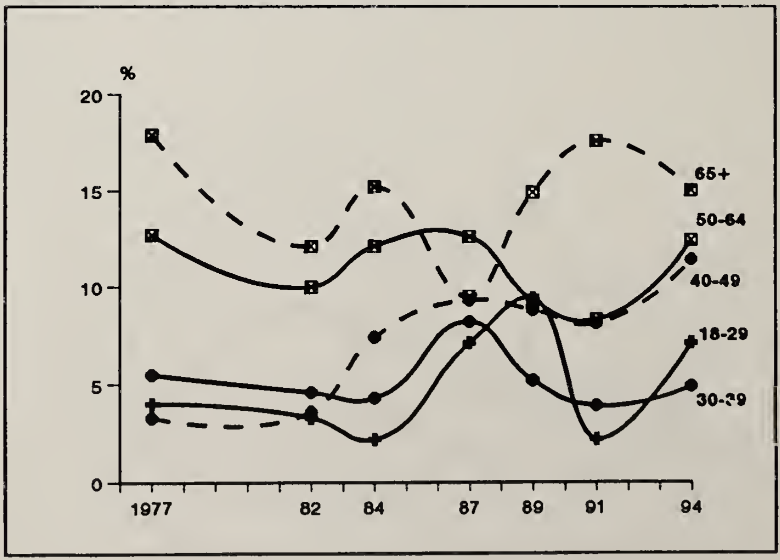
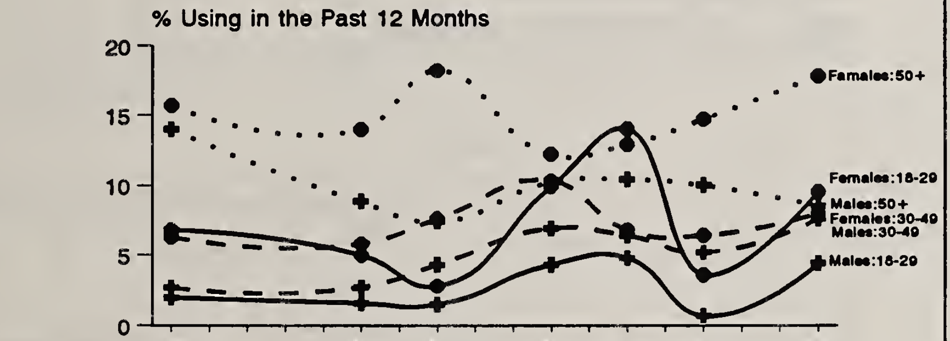


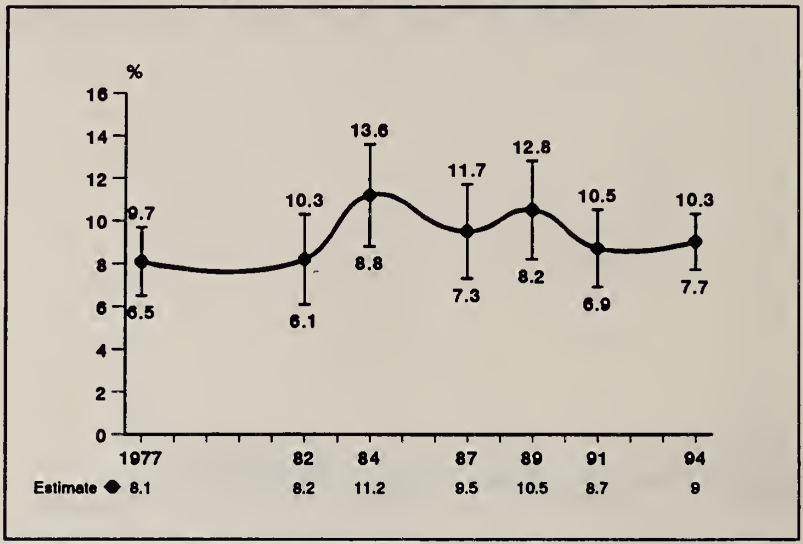
Figure 4-10
Sleeping Pill Use by Gender & Age, 1977-1994



		1977	82	84	87	89	91	94
Total		7.6	6.2	7.3	9	9.1	6.5	9.1
Males:18-29	✚	2	1.6	1.5	4.3	4.8	0.7	4.4
Males:30-49	✚	2.7	2.7	4.3	6.9	6.4	5.2	7.6
Males:50+	✚	14	8.8	7.4	10.2	10.4	10	8.5
Females:18-29	●	6.8	5	2.8	9.9	14	3.6	9.5
Females:30-49	●	6.3	5.8	7.6	10.3	6.8	6.4	8
Females:50+	●	15.7	14	18.2	12.2	12.9	14.7	17.8

Figure 4-11
Percentage of Ontario Adults Reporting the Use of Cannabis in the Past 12 Months by Total, Gender and Age, 1977-1994

Figure 4-11A Total Cannabis Use - Total Sample



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Figure 4-11B Cannabis Use by Gender

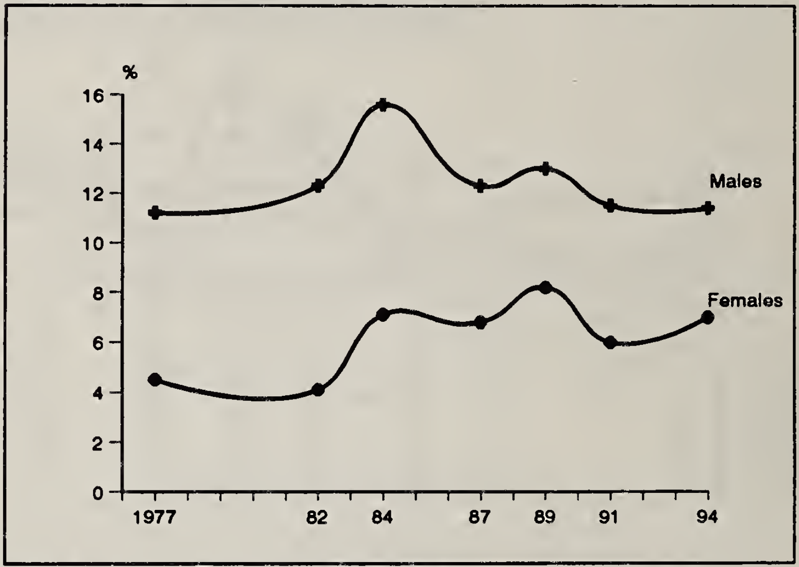
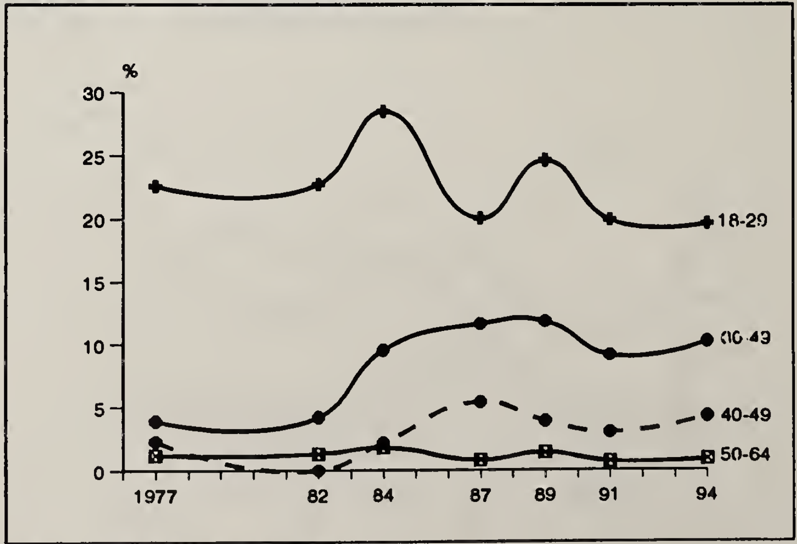
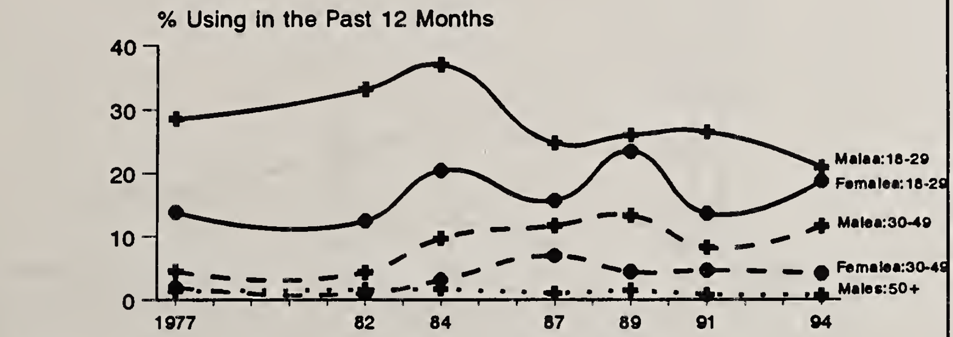


Figure 4-11C Cannabis Use by Age



Note: 65+ not displayed due to zero prevalence

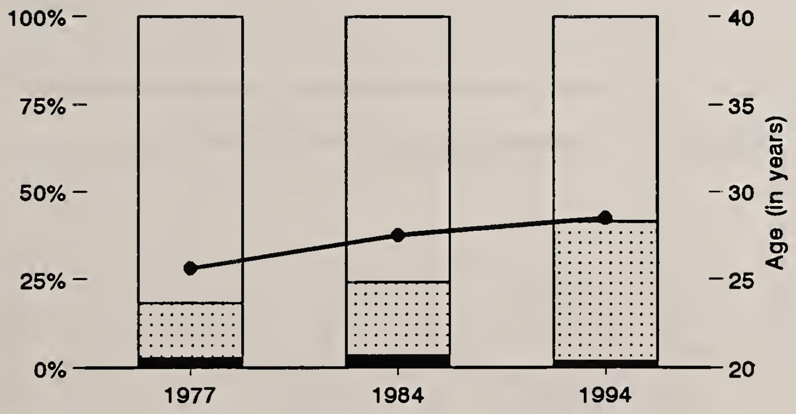
Figure 4-12A
Cannabis Use by Gender & Age, 1977-1994



	1977	82	84	87	89	91	94
Total	8.1	8.2	11.2	9.5	10.5	8.7	9
Males:18-29 ✚	28.5	33.1	36.9	24.6	25.8	26.3	20.7
Males:30-49 ✚	4.5	4.3	9.6	11.6	13.2	8.2	11.5
Males:50+ ✚	1.4	1.6	1.7	1	1.5	0.8	0.7
Females:18-29 ●	13.8	12.4	20.3	15.6	23.3	13.5	18.6
Females:30-49 ●	2	1	3.1	6.9	4.4	4.6	4.1
Females:50+	0	0	0.7	0	0.6	0	0.6

Note: Females:50+ not displayed in figure

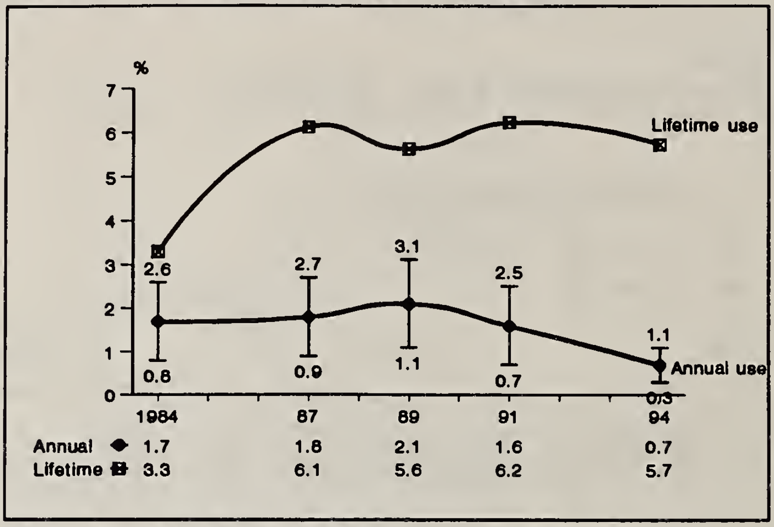
Figure 4-12B
Age Distribution of Cannabis Users in 1977 (N=72), 1984 (N=110), and 1994 (N=189)



	1977	1984	1994
Mean Age ◆	25.6	27.5	28.5
18-29 Years ☐	81.8	75.9	58.6
30-49 Years ⊡	15.4	20.6	39.6
50+ Years ■	2.8	3.5	1.9

Figure 4-13
Percentage of Ontario Adults Reporting the Use of Cocaine in the Past 12 Months by Total, Gender and Age, 1977-1994

Figure 4-13A Total Cocaine Use - Total Sample



Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals

Figure 4-13B Cocaine Use by Gender (Past 12 Months)

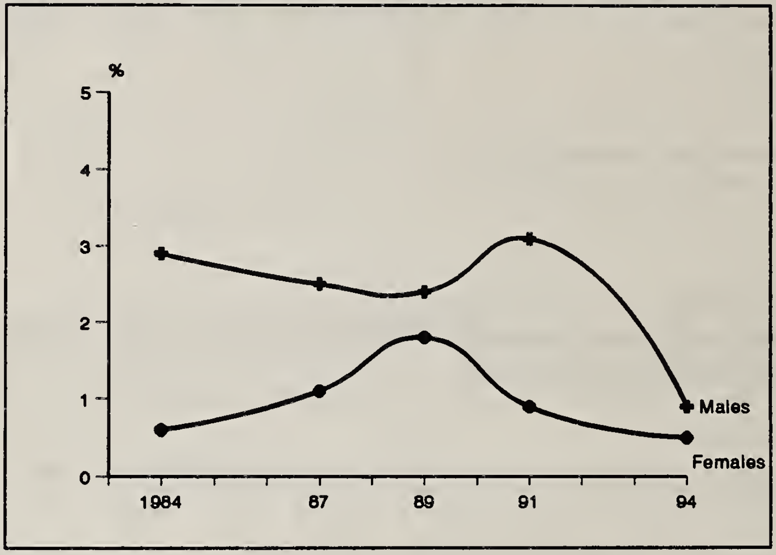
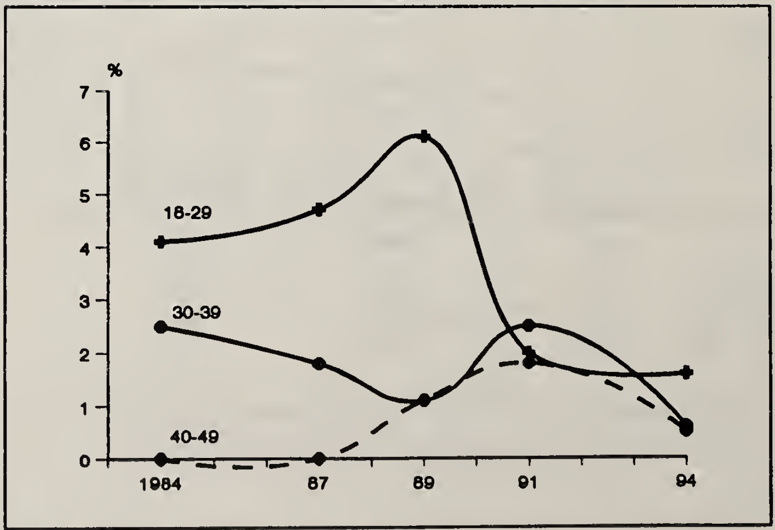
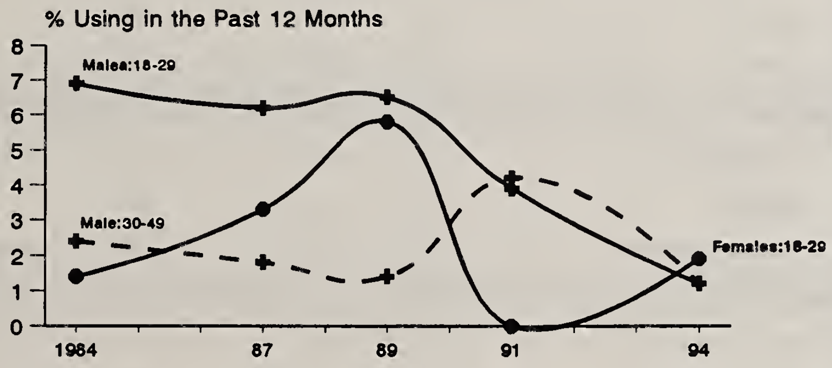


Figure 4-13C Cocaine Use by Age (Past 12 Months)



Note: 50-64, 65+ not displayed due to zero prevalence

Figure 4-14
Cocaine Use by Gender & Age, 1977-1994



		1984	87	89	91	94
Males:18-29	✚	6.9	6.2	6.5	3.9	1.2
Males:30-49	✚	2.4	1.8	1.4	4.2	1.2
Males:50+		0	0	0	0.4	0
Females:18-29	●	1.4	3.3	5.8	0	1.9
Females:30-49		0.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	0
Females:50+		0	0	0	0	0

Note: Males:50+, Females:30-49+ and Females:50+ not displayed in figure

Table 4-1: Percentage of Ontario Adults **Who Drank Alcohol** in the Past 12 Months, 1991 Versus 1994

	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	80.3	82.1	NS
Gender			
Male	81.8	84.7	NS
Female	78.7	79.8	NS
Age			
18 - 29	87.2	86.0	NS
30 - 39	84.2	85.1	NS
40 - 49	81.2	84.1	NS
50 - 64	73.8	78.2	NS
65+	63.8	67.0	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	85.8	85.8	NS
Married[b]	79.3	81.5	NS
Previously Married	73.6	76.8	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	82.7	79.1	NS
Toronto Outskirts	81.8	84.4	NS
West	77.9	82.0	NS
East	83.1	84.1	NS
North	74.6	80.4	NS
Education			
Less than High School	64.3	72.1	NS
Completed High School	81.4	83.1	NS
Some College/University	87.2	85.9	NS
University Degree	87.4	85.3	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.
[b] Includes living with partner.
NS not significant.

Table 4-2: Percentage of Ontario Adults **Who Drank Daily** in the Past 12 Months, 1991 Versus 1994

	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	5.0	5.0	NS
Gender			
Male	6.8	7.2	NS
Female	3.2	3.1	NS
Age			
18 - 29	2.6	1.7	NS
30 - 39	3.8	3.5	NS
40 - 49	7.2	7.6	NS
50 - 64	5.9	6.2	NS
65+	7.5	10.1	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	4.5	2.2	NS
Married[b]	4.7	6.0	NS
Previously Married	8.1	5.5	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	5.6	3.7	NS
Toronto Outskirts	4.1	4.9	NS
West	3.6	5.1	NS
East	5.3	5.8	NS
North	1.5	5.6	NS
Education			
Less than High School	6.4	6.3	NS
Completed High School	4.6	5.1	NS
Some College/University	4.1	2.3	NS
University Degree	5.2	7.6	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.
[b] Includes living with partner.
NS not significant.

Table 4-3: Percentage of Ontario Adult Drinkers Who Drank Daily in the Past 12 Months, 1991 Versus 1994

	1991 (N=841)	1994 (N=1660)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	6.2	6.1	NS
Gender			
Male	8.3	8.5	NS
Female	4.1	3.8	NS
Age			
18 - 29	3.0	2.0	NS
30 - 39	4.5	4.2	NS
40 - 49	8.8	9.0	NS
50 - 64	7.9	8.0	NS
65+	11.8	15.0	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	5.2	2.6	NS
Married[b]	5.9	7.4	NS
Previously Married	11.0	7.2	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	6.8	4.7	NS
Toronto Outskirts	5.0	5.8	NS
West	4.6	6.2	NS
East	6.3	6.9	NS
North	2.1	6.9	NS
Education			
Less than High School	9.9	8.8	NS
Completed High School	5.6	6.1	NS
Some College/University	4.7	2.7	NS
University Degree	5.9	8.9	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.
[b] Includes living with partner.
NS not significant.

Table 4-4: Percentage of Ontario Adults **Who Drank Five or More Drinks in a Single Sitting Weekly** in the Past 12 Months, 1991 Versus 1994

	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	7.4	8.4	NS
Gender			
Male	10.4	13.0	NS
Female	4.5	4.3	NS
Age			
18 - 29	10.0	12.7	NS
30 - 39	8.3	9.2	NS
40 - 49	6.4	6.5	NS
50 - 64	7.3	4.9	NS
65+	1.4	4.5	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	11.9	12.7	NS
Married[b]	4.5	6.7	NS
Previously Married	12.3	7.3	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	7.7	5.6	NS
Toronto Outskirts	7.5	7.8	NS
West	7.5	11.2	NS
East	5.3	6.7	NS
North	6.9	10.4	NS
Education			
Less than High School	8.8	8.9	NS
Completed High School	10.6	10.6	NS
Some College/University	6.2	8.9	NS
University Degree	3.0	4.0	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.
[b] Includes living with partner.
NS not significant.

Table 4-5: Percentage of Ontario Adult Drinkers **Who Drank Five or More Drinks in a Single Sitting Weekly** in the Past 12 Months, 1991 Versus 1994

	1991 (N=841)	1994 (N=1660)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	9.2	10.2	NS
Gender			
Male	12.7	15.4	NS
Female	5.7	5.4	NS
Age			
18 - 29	11.5	14.8	NS
30 - 39	9.8	10.8	NS
40 - 49	7.9	7.8	NS
50 - 64	9.9	6.3	NS
65+	2.2	6.8	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	13.9	14.8	NS
Married[b]	5.7	8.3	NS
Previously Married	16.7	9.5	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	9.3	7.1	NS
Toronto Outskirts	9.1	9.3	NS
West	9.6	13.7	NS
East	6.3	8.0	NS
North	9.3	13.0	NS
Education			
Less than High School	13.7	12.4	NS
Completed High School	13.1	12.8	NS
Some College/University	7.1	10.4	NS
University Degree	3.4	4.7	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.

[b] Includes living with partner.

NS not significant.

Table 4-6: Trends in the **Prevalence of Drinking** Among the Total Sample by Demographic Characteristic, 1977-1994

Characteristic	1977 (N=1059)	1982 (N=1040)	1984 (N=1051)	1987 (N=1084)	1989 (N=1101)	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)
Total Sample	79.9	77.6	84.5	83.1	82.6	80.3	82.1
±%	(±2.1)	(±2.9)	(±2.5)	(±2.5)	(±2.5)	(±2.6)	(±1.8)
Gender							
Male	85.9	81.6	86.8	87.6	85.8	81.8	84.7
Female	73.4	73.6	82.3	78.8	79.6	78.7	79.8
Age							
18 - 29 years	85.8	82.5	89.8	92.1	88.1	87.2	86.0
30 - 39 years	86.0	82.5	91.1	87.7	90.8	84.2	85.1
40 - 49 years	88.6	80.6	88.6	87.7	87.3	81.2	84.1
50 - 64 years	76.2	76.2	80.0	80.9	74.2	73.8	78.2
65+ years	53.5	58.5	64.8	58.2	66.8	63.8	67.0

Note: Trend Analysis 1977-1994 for total sample: Linear, p = .040; nonlinear = NS.

Table 4-7: Trends in the Percentage of Alcohol Drinkers **Who Drank Daily** in the Past 12 Months

Characteristic	1977 (N=818)	1982 (N=795)	1984 (N=885)	1987 (N=893)	1989 (N=906)	1991 (N=841)	1994 (N=1660)
Total Sample	13.4	10.7	12.9	11.8	10.0	6.2	6.1
±%	(±2.3)	(±2.7)	(±2.8)	(±2.7)	(±2.1)	(±1.7)	(±1.2)
Gender							
Male	19.5	15.6	17.3	16.6	13.3	8.3	8.5
Female	5.7	5.2	8.6	6.7	6.7	4.1	3.8
Age							
18 - 29 years	7.8	4.1	5.0	6.0	3.7	3.0	2.0
30 - 39 years	10.9	7.8	10.0	11.6	5.5	4.5	4.2
40 - 49 years	18.2	19.1	15.6	12.9	11.8	8.8	9.0
50 - 64 years	22.1	15.7	22.2	15.7	17.6	7.9	8.0
65+ years	13.2	19.9	21.8	19.6	23.0	11.8	15.0

Notes: ±95% confidence interval.
Trend analysis 1977-1994 for total sample: Linear = NS; nonlinear p= .014.

Table 4-8: Percentage of Ontario Adults Who Drank Five or More Drinks in a Single Sitting Weekly in the Past 12 Months, 1977-1994

Characteristic	1977 (N=1059)	1982 (N=1027)	1984 (N=1047)	1987 (N=1069)	1989 (N=1096)	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)
Total Sample	8.9	8.3	9.3	8.7	9.5	7.4	8.4
± %	(±1.7)	(±1.7)	(±1.8)	(±1.7)	(±1.7)	(±1.6)	(±1.3)
Gender							
Male	14.2	13.3	15.5	13.9	16.0	10.4	13.0
Female	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	4.5	4.3
Age							
18 - 29 years	13.6	13.7	12.2	14.2	15.8	10.0	12.7
30 - 39 years	4.3	9.0	11.6	8.7	6.9	8.3	9.2
40 - 49 years	13.0	6.5	9.9	8.5	8.8	6.4	6.5
50 - 64 years	6.6	5.8	6.0	5.6	7.9	7.3	4.9
65+ years	4.0	0.6	4.5	2.1	4.1	1.4	4.5

Notes: ±95% confidence interval.
Trend analysis 1977-1994 for total sample: Linear = NS; nonlinear = NS.

Table 4-9: Percentage of Ontario Adult Drinkers Who Drank Five or More Drinks in a Single Sitting Weekly in the Past 12 Months, 1997-1994

Characteristic	1977 (N=818)	1982 (N=792)	1984 (N=891)	1987 (N=889)	1989 (N=908)	1991 (N=841)	1994 (N=1660)
Total Drinkers	10.9	10.6	11.1	10.5	11.5	9.2	10.2
± %	(±2.1)	(±2.1)	(±2.1)	(±2.0)	(±2.1)	(±2.1)	(±1.4)
Gender							
Male	16.3	16.1	18.0	15.9	18.6	12.7	15.4
Female	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.3	5.7	5.4
Age							
18 - 29 years	16.0	16.8	13.6	15.4	18.0	11.5	14.8
30 - 39 years	5.0	10.5	12.8	10.0	7.6	9.8	10.8
40 - 49 years	14.4	8.1	11.2	9.7	10.2	7.9	7.8
50 - 64 years	7.9	7.1	7.6	7.0	10.6	9.9	6.3
65+ years	6.6	1.1	7.0	3.7	6.2	2.2	6.8

Notes: ±95% confidence interval.
Trend analysis 1977-1994 for Drinkers: Linear = NS; nonlinear = NS.

Table 4-10: Percentage of Ontario Adults Who Smoked Cigarettes in the Past 12 Months, 1991 Versus 1994

	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	28.5	25.3	NS
Gender			
Male	28.5	26.4	NS
Female	28.6	24.3	NS
Age			
18 - 29	29.4	34.2	NS
30 - 39	31.4	28.2	NS
40 - 49	28.7	21.6	NS
50 - 64	31.3	19.1	**
65+	18.8	12.4	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	28.2	29.5	NS
Married[b]	26.8	22.7	NS
Previously Married	39.4	30.7	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	27.2	25.1	NS
Toronto Outskirts	28.5	24.4	NS
West	30.4	25.5	NS
East	24.9	26.0	NS
North	35.4	25.9	NS
Education			
Less than High School	40.5	33.8	NS
Completed High School	29.8	29.8	NS
Some College/University	26.0	23.3	NS
University Degree	16.9	14.2	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.
[b] Includes living with partner.
**$p < .01$.
NS not significant.

Table 4-11: Percentage of Ontario Adults Who Used Tranquillizers in the Past 12 Months With or Without Medical Advice, 1991 Versus 1994

	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	5.0	3.7	NS
Gender			
Male	4.1	3.3	NS
Female	5.8	4.1	NS
Age			
18 - 29	1.6	2.1	NS
30 - 39	4.5	2.6	NS
40 - 49	5.0	4.8	NS
50 - 64	9.4	4.6	NS
65+	9.1	7.1	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	2.7	3.2	NS
Married[b]	5.0	2.9	*
Previously Married	9.6	9.5	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	5.7	4.7	NS
Toronto Outskirts	5.7	2.6	NS
West	2.1	3.8	NS
East	4.6	4.9	NS
North	7.7	2.9	NS
Education			
Less than High School	6.1	4.4	NS
Completed High School	5.3	4.5	NS
Some College/University	3.4	2.9	NS
University Degree	5.0	3.2	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.
[b] Includes living with partner.
*$p < .05$.
NS not significant.

Table 4-12: Percentage of Ontario Adults Who Used Tranquillizers in the Past 12 Months With or Without Medical Advice, 1977-1994

Characteristic	1977 (N=1059)	1982 (N=1027)	1984 (N=1047)	1987 (N=1069)	1989 (N=1096)	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)
Total Sample	12.1	7.7	9.3	6.7	6.5	5.0	3.7
± %	(±2.0)	(±2.1)	(±2.2)	(±1.9)	(±1.9)	(±1.4)	(±0.9)
Gender							
Male	8.7	6.0	6.1	3.5	5.0	4.1	3.3
Female	15.9	9.4	12.3	9.6	7.9	5.8	4.1
Age							
18 - 29 years	7.1	4.4	3.6	2.1	5.8	1.6	2.1
30 - 39 years	13.6	5.9	9.9	7.1	4.5	4.5	2.6
40 - 49 years	12.2	6.1	11.4	9.3	5.4	5.0	4.8
50 - 64 years	18.6	12.0	13.2	6.5	9.0	9.4	4.6
65+ years	12.1	13.4	13.1	13.3	9.7	9.1	7.1

Notes: [illegible]nfidence interval.
Trend Analysis 1977-1994 for Total Sample: Linear trend, $p < .001$; nonlinear = NS.

Table 4-13: Percentage of Ontario Adults Who Used Stimulants in the Past 12 Months With or Without Medical Advice, 1991 Versus 1994.

	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	2.2	2.7	NS
Gender			
Male	1.8	2.8	NS
Female	2.7	2.6	NS
Age			
18 - 29	3.9	4.3	NS
30 - 39	2.1	2.7	NS
40 - 49	2.0	2.6	NS
50 - 64	1.1	0.6	NS
65+	†	1.6	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	3.4	3.9	NS
Married[b]	1.4	2.1	NS
Previously Married	3.7	3.0	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	1.1	3.2	NS
Toronto Outskirts	2.8	2.1	NS
West	3.3	2.4	NS
East	1.7	1.9	NS
North	†	5.2	NS
Education			
Less than High School	4.4	2.0	NS
Completed High School	1.5	4.1	*
Some College/University	2.1	2.5	NS
University Degree	†	1.7	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.
[b] Includes living with partner.
*p<.05.
†Estimate less than 0.1%.
NS not significant.

Table 4-14: Percentage of Ontario Adults Who Used Stimulants in the Past 12 Months With or Without Medical Advice, 1977-1994

Characteristic	1977 (N=1059)	1982 (N=1036)	1984 (N=1049)	1987 (N=1075)	1989 (N=1096)	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)
Total Sample	1.7	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.7
±%	(±0.8)	(±1.4)	(±1.2)	(±1.2)	(±1.3)	(±1.0)	(±0.8)
Gender							
Male	1.6	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.8
Female	1.8	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.9	2.7	2.6
Age							
18 - 29 years	2.8	6.8	5.1	4.7	5.8	3.9	4.3
30 - 39 years	†	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.7
40 - 49 years	1.0	†	1.6	†	1.0	2.0	2.6
50 - 64 years	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.6
65+ years	†	†	†	2.7	†	†	1.6

Notes: †Estimate less than 1%.
±95% confidence interval.
Trend analysis 1977-1994 for total sample: Linear trend = NS; nonlinear = NS.

Table 4-15: Percentage of Ontario Adults **Who Used Sleeping Pills** in the Past 12 Months With or Without Medical Advice, 1991 Versus 1994

	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	6.5	9.1	*
Gender			
Male	5.2	7.0	NS
Female	7.7	10.9	*
Age			
18 - 29	2.2	7.1	*
30 - 39	3.9	4.9	NS
40 - 49	8.1	11.4	NS
50 - 64	8.3	12.4	NS
65+	17.6	15.0	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	2.2	8.5	*
Married[b]	6.8	8.3	NS
Previously Married	15.7	14.7	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	8.4	7.5	NS
Toronto Outskirts	4.7	8.3	*
West	6.5	9.5	NS
East	7.8	11.7	NS
North	6.2	12.0	NS
Education			
Less than High School	7.3	11.6	NS
Completed High School	7.1	7.8	NS
Some College/University	4.1	7.3	NS
University Degree	7.3	11.1	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.
[b] Includes living with partner.
*$p<.05$.
NS not significant.

Table 4-16: Percentage of Ontario Adults Who Used Sleeping Pills With or Without Medical Advice in the Past 12 Months, 1977-1994

Characteristic	1977	1982	1984	1987	1989	1991	1994
	(N=1059)	(N=1033)	(N=1043)	(N=1074)	(N=1099)	(N=1047)	(N=2022)
Total Sample	7.6	6.2	7.3	9.0	9.1	6.5	9.1
±%	(±1.6)	(±1.9)	(±2.0)	(±2.2)	(±2.1)	(±1.6)	(±1.4)
Gender							
Male	6.0	4.3	4.6	7.1	7.2	5.2	7.0
Female	9.3	8.1	9.9	10.8	11.0	7.7	10.9
Age							
18 - 29 years	4.0	3.3	2.2	7.1	9.4	2.2	7.1
30 - 39 years	5.5	4.6	4.3	8.2	5.2	3.9	4.9
40 - 49 years	3.3	3.6	7.4	9.3	8.8	8.1	11.4
50 - 64 years	12.7	10.0	12.1	12.6	9.3	8.3	12.4
65+ years	17.9	12.1	15.2	9.5	14.9	17.6	15.0

Notes: ±95% confidence interval.
Trend analysis 1977-1994 for total sample: Linear trend = NS; nonlinear = NS.

Table 4-17: Percentage of Ontario Adults **Who Used Cannabis** in the Past 12 Months, 1991 Versus 1994

	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	8.7	9.0	NS
Gender			
Male	11.5	11.4	NS
Female	6.0	7.0	NS
Age			
18 - 29	19.9	19.6	NS
30 - 39	9.1	10.2	NS
40 - 49	3.0	4.3	NS
50 - 64	0.7	0.9	NS
65+	†	0.3	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	20.2	20.9	NS
Married[b]	4.0	4.1	NS
Previously Married	6.5	8.6	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	12.3	9.9	NS
Toronto Outskirts	7.3	8.0	NS
West	10.3	9.5	NS
East	5.1	8.2	NS
North	3.8	7.8	NS
Education			
Less than High School	6.3	8.5	NS
Completed High School	9.8	9.6	NS
Some College/University	10.7	10.3	NS
University Degree	7.6	7.0	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.
[b] Includes living with partner.
†Estimate less than 0.1%.
NS not significant.

Table 4-18: Percentage of Ontario Adults Who Used Cannabis in the Past 12 Months, 1977-1994

Characteristic	1977 (N=1059)	1982 (N=1026)	1984 (N=1043)	1987 (N=1075)	1989 (N=1098)	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)
Total Sample	8.1	8.2	11.2	9.5	10.5	8.7	9.0
±%	(±1.6)	(±2.1)	(±2.4)	(±2.2)	(±2.3)	(±1.8)	(±1.3)
Gender							
Male	11.2	12.3	15.6	12.3	13.0	11.5	11.4
Female	4.5	4.1	7.1	6.8	8.2	6.0	7.0
Age							
18 - 29 years	22.6	22.7	28.5	20.0	24.6	19.9	19.6
30 - 39 years	3.9	4.2	9.5	11.6	11.8	9.1	10.2
40 - 49 years	2.3	†	2.2	5.4	3.9	3.0	4.3
50 - 64 years	1.2	1.3	1.8	†	1.4	†	†
65+ years	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

Notes: †Estimate less than 1%.
±95% confidence interval.
Trend Analysis 1977-1994 for Total Sample: Linear trend, p=.034; nonlinear, p=.042.

Table 4-19: Percentage of Ontario Adults **Who Used Cocaine** in the Past 12 Months, 1991 Versus 1994

	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)	1991 vs. 1994[a]
Total Sample	1.6	0.7	NS
Gender			
Male	3.1	0.9	*
Female	0.1	0.5	NS
Age			
18 - 29	2.0	1.6	NS
30 - 39	2.5	0.6	NS
40 - 49	1.8	0.5	NS
50 - 64	0.4	†	NS
65+	0.0	†	NS
Marital Status			
Never Married	2.1	1.2	NS
Married[b]	1.2	0.4	NS
Previously Married	2.4	1.1	NS
Region			
Metro Toronto	1.8	0.7	NS
Toronto Outskirts	1.7	0.4	NS
West	2.5	0.7	NS
East	0.8	0.9	NS
North	†	1.4	NS
Education			
Less than High School	3.0	0.9	NS
Completed High School	2.0	0.2	NS
Some College/University	1.3	1.0	NS
University Degree	†	0.7	NS

Notes: [a] Based on t-Tests for proportions.
[b] Includes living with partner.
*$p < .05$.
†Estimate less than 0.1%.
NS not significant.

Table 4-20: Percentage of Ontario Adults **Who Used Cocaine** in the Past 12 Months, 1984-1994

	1984 (N=1050)	1987 (N=1081)	1989 (N=1101)	1991 (N=1047)	1994 (N=2022)
Total Sample					
Lifetime Use	3.3	6.1	5.6	6.2	5.7
±%	(±1.2)	(±1.7)	(±1.6)	(±1.6)	(±1.1)
Annual Use	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	0.7
±%	(±0.9)	(±0.9)	(±1.0)	(±0.9)	(±0.4)
Gender					
Male	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.1	†
Female	†	1.1	1.8	†	†
Age					
18 - 29 years	4.1	4.7	6.1	2.0	1.6
30 - 39 years	2.5	1.8	1.1	2.5	†
40 - 49 years	†	†	1.1	1.8	†
50 - 64 years	†	†	†	†	†
65+ years	†	†	†	†	†

Notes: †Subgroup estimate less than 1%.
±95% confidence interval.
Trend Analysis 1984-1994 for Total Sample (Annual Use): Linear trend, p=.050; nonlinear, p=.030.

5. ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEMS

5.1 The Prevalence of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Tables 5-1 – 5-4; Figure 5-1

In this section we present information on the extent of alcohol and other drug dependence in 1994 and trends in alcohol problems between 1989 and 1994.

The consequences of problematic alcohol and other drug use vary in their nature and quality. One indicator of problematic substance use is dependence, defined as, "a cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of a substance takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviours that once had greater value".[9] To provide estimates of alcohol and other drug use dependency we employ the criteria established by the World Health Organization in its International Classification of Diseases, 10th edition (ICD-10).[9] According to the ICD-10 classification, a diagnosis of dependence is met if three or more of the following six criteria are experienced during the previous year:

1. a strong desire to use;
2. difficulties in controlling use;
3. physiological whditrawal or use to relieve withdrawal;
4. tolerance;
5. progressive neglect of other activities in favour of drug use; and
6. persistent use despite adverse physical or mental effects.

These six criteria are measured by the nine items displayed in table 5-1.

- Among the total sample, the percentage of respondents meeting the criteria for dependence is as follows:

  5.3% (±1.1%) for alcohol,
  1.2% (±0.5%) for cannabis,
  0.7% (±0.4%) for sleeping pills, and
  0.6% (±0.4%) for tranquillizers.

- The percentage of users meeting the criteria for dependence is as follows:

  6.4% (±1.4%) of drinkers,
  7.3% (±4.2%) of sleeping pill users,
  13.3% (±5.6%) of cannabis users, and
  15.8% (±8.8%) of tranquillizer users.

5.2 Demographic Correlates of Alcohol Dependence Tables 5-5,5-6

Because the number of users of drugs other than alcohol is too small to allow for a detailed analysis of what demographic characteristics may be associated with drug dependence, we restrict our analysis here to alcohol dependence. Of the seven demographic factors examined, only gender and marital status are significantly associated with alcohol dependence.

Among the total sample, 7.1% of men versus 3.7% of women meet the criteria for alcohol dependence. Even after adjusting for other demographic characteristics, men are 2.2 times more likely than women to be dependent on alcohol. Drinking status does not influence this gender difference; 8.4% of drinking men versus 4.6% of drinking women meet the criteria for dependence.

As well, regardless of age or other characteristics, married respondents are the least likely to meet the dependence criteria. Never married respondents are 3.2 times more likely than married respondents to meet the criteria for dependence, while those living with a partner are 3.5 times more likely and those who were previously married are 3.3 times more likely to be dependent on alcohol.

Also worthy of mention is a sizeable age association that weakens after adjusting for other demographic characteristics. Ignoring other factors, the rate of alcohol dependence varies from a high of 10.7% among 18 to 29 year olds to 1.1%

among those 65 and older. However, these differences weaken after adjusting for other demographic factors.

5.3 Trends in Symptomatic Experiences: 1989-1994 Figures 5-2 -- 5-5

Many people, however, experience serious interpersonal consequences of their drug use without experiencing dependence. Such substance problems tend to cluster around familial, social, legal and work-related consequences. Because measures of dependence were included for the first time in 1994, we are unable to measure changes in the extent of drug-related dependence. We can, however, indicate the extent of change in four lifetime alcohol symptomatic experiences measured between 1989 and 1994. The four experiences listed below are based on the CAGE scale[8], a four-item alcohol experiences screening device:

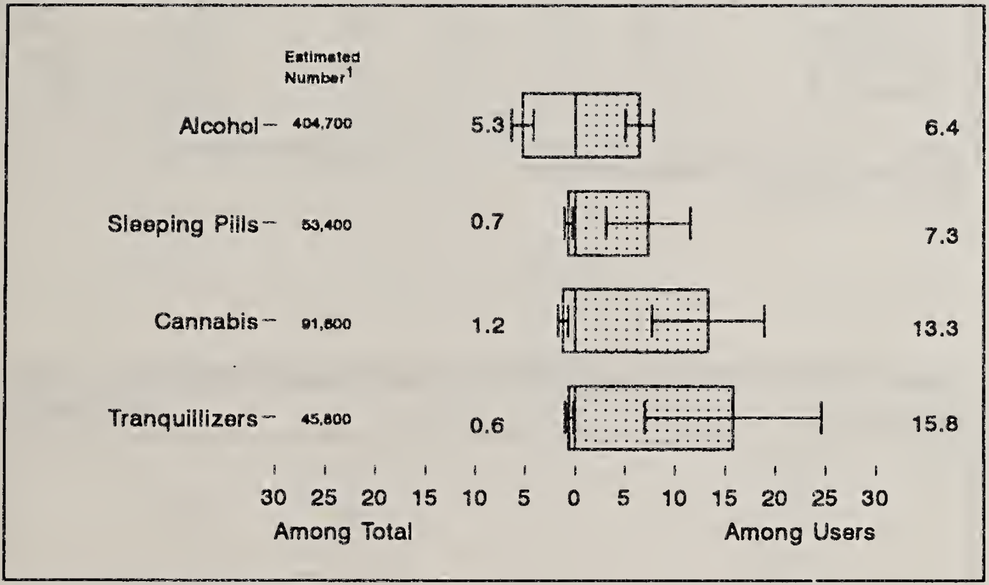
1. Have you felt you ought to cut down your drinking?
2. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?
3. Have you ever felt bad or guilty about your drinking?
4. Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves and get rid of a hangover?

Although the four alcohol experiences do not vary significantly between 1989 and 1991, three of the four increase significantly between 1991 and 1994. The percentage of all respondents who reported a desire to reduce their drinking during their lifetime increased significantly from 13.1% in 1991 to 23.9% in 1994. (The respective increase among drinkers was from 16.4% to 29.1%). The percentage reporting that others were annoyed by the respondent's drinking increased significantly from 4.4% to 7.4%, (from 5.5% to 9.1% among drinkers). And finally, the percentage reporting feelings of guilt about their drinking increased significantly from 10.0% in 1991 to 17.0% in 1994, (from 12.4% to 20.7% among drinkers).

A widely-used cutoff for the CAGE scale is reports of two or more problems. According to this criteria, the percentage reporting drinking problems remained unchanged between 1989 and 1991 (9.1% versus 8.0%), but increased significantly to 15.2% in 1994. The respective rates among drinkers were 11.1%, 10.0% and 18.5%, in 1989, 1991 and 1994.

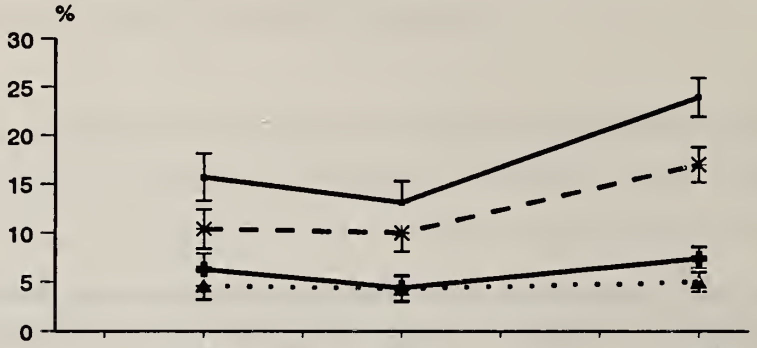
Although it is evident that more people reported alcohol problems in 1994 then did those in 1991, the reason for this increase is far from evident. Indeed, it is important to note that some items of the CAGE scale may be sensitive to increases in health-consciousness. Most notable in this regard is the question regarding the desire to reduce drinking. Indeed, a cursory analysis found that a sizeable percentage of low-level drinkers reported a desire to reduce their drinking. Obviously, future research needs to address the meaning of the increase in drinking problems found in these data.

Figure 5-1 Percentage of Ontario Adults Reporting Alcohol and Drug Dependence, Among Total Sample and Among Users, 1994



1 Based on a population of 7,635,300
Bars are 95% confidence intervals

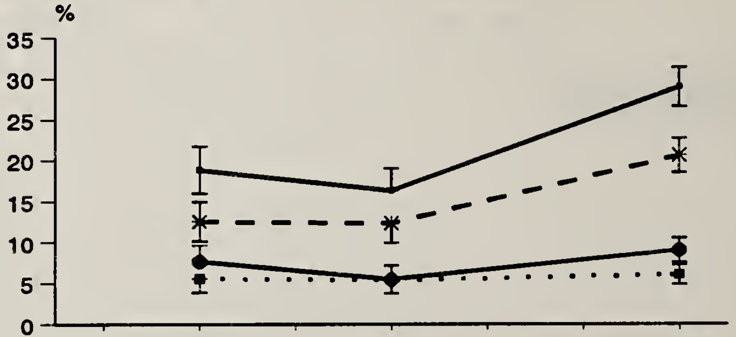
Figure 5-2 Trends In Alcohol Problems, Total Sample, 1989-1994



	1989	1991	1994	X², 2df
Cut Down -•-	15.7	13.1	23.9	53.40***
Annoyed ✚	6.3	4.4	7.4	9.34**
Guilty ✳	10.4	10	17	34.75***
Eyeopener ▲	4.6	4.3	5	0.73

Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals
** p<.01; ***p<.001

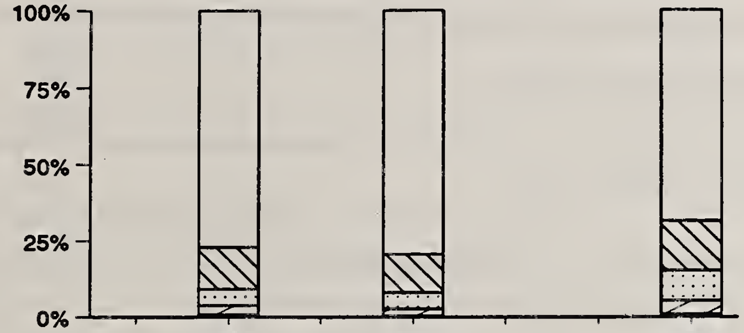
Figure 5-3 Trends in Alcohol Problems, Among Drinkers, 1989-1994



	1989	1991	1994	X², 2df
Cut Down -•-	18.9	16.4	29.1	54.56***
Annoyed ◆	7.7	5.5	9.1	8.71*
Guilty ✳	12.6	12.4	20.7	34.64***
Eyeopener ■	5.6	5.4	6.1	0.56

Vertical bars represent 95% confidence intervals
* p<.05; *** p<.001

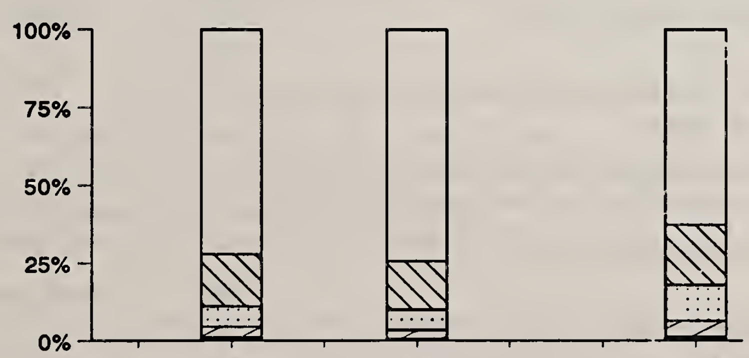
Figure 5-4 Number of Alcohol Problems, Among Total, 1989-1994



		1989	1991	1994
0 Problems	☐	76.9	79.4	68.4
1	▧	13.9	12.6	16.4
2	⛚	5.3	5.3	9.8
3	▨	2.9	2.2	4.3
4 Problems	■	0.9	0.5	1.1

$X^2=52.47$, 8df, $p<.001$

Figure 5-5 Number of Alcohol Problems, Among Drinkers, 1989-1994



		1989	1991	1994
0 Problems	☐	72.1	74.4	64.6
1	▧	16.9	15.7	20
2	⛚	6.5	6.6	11.9
3	▨	3.5	2.8	5.2
4 Problems	■	1.1	0.6	1.4

$X^2=53.15$, 8df, $p<.001$

Table 5-1: Percentage of Ontario Adults 18 Years and Older Reporting Alcohol Dependence in the Past 12 Months

	Alcohol Dependence Criteria	Total Sample N=2022	Among Drinkers N=1669
1.	Strong urge or desire to drink	12.8	15.6
2A.	Started drinking when you had decided not to drink	6.6	8.0
2B.	Drank much more or for much longer than you intended	14.1	17.2
2C.	Tried to stop or cut down, but found you could not	3.1	3.8
	Percentage Reporting one or more Criteria Two	18.1	22.0
3A.	Felt sick or found yourself shaking when you cut down or stopped drinking	1.4	1.7
3B.	Taken a drink to get over any of the bad after-effects of drinking	2.8	3.4
	Percentage Reporting 3A or 3B	3.5	4.3
4.	Found that your usual number of drinks had much less effect on you than it once did	9.2	11.2
5A.	Gave up or neglected pleasures or interests in favour of drinking	2.0	2.4
5B.	Spent a lot of time on drinking, on getting over its effects, or on doing things to get alcohol	1.4	1.7
	Percentage Reporting 5A or 5B	2.8	3.4
6A.	Kept on drinking although you had a health problem caused or made worse by drinking	2.0	2.5
6B.	Kept on drinking although it was making you depressed, uninterested in things, suspicious or distrustful	2.0	2.5
	Percentage Reporting 6A or 6B	3.3	4.0
	Percentage Meeting Dependency Criteria (i.e. three or more of the six criteria)	5.3	6.4
	95% confidence interval	±1.1	±1.4

Table 5-2: Percentage of Ontario Adults 18 Years and Older Reporting Dependence on Sleeping Pills in the Past 12 Months.

	Sleeping Pill Dependence Criteria	Total Sample N=2022	Among Users N=197
1.	Strong urge or desire to use sleeping pills	1.5	16.5
2A.	Started using sleeping pills when you had decided not to use them	0.7	7.9
2B.	Use sleeping pills much more or for much longer than you intended	1.2	13.4
2C.	Tried to stop or cut down, but found you could not	0.8	8.4
	Percentage Reporting one or more Criteria Two	1.7	18.6
3A.	Felt sick or found yourself shaking when you cut down or stopped using sleeping pills	0.2	2.8
3B.	Took sleeping pills to get over any of the bad after-effects of sleeping pills	0.1	0.8
	Percentage Reporting 3A or 3B	0.2	2.8
4.	Found that your usual number of sleeping pills had much less effect on you than it once did	0.7	8.1
5A.	Gave up or neglected pleasures or interests in favour of sleeping pills	0.5	5.2
5B.	Spent a lot of time on sleeping pills, on getting over its effects, or on doing things to get sleeping pills	0.2	2.1
	Percentage Reporting 5A or 5B	0.5	5.2
6A.	Kept on using sleeping pills although you had a health problem caused or made worse by sleeping pills	0.3	2.8
6B.	Kept on using sleeping pills although it was making you depressed, uninterested in things, suspicious or distrustful	0.2	2.8
	Percentage Reporting 6A or 6B	0.3	3.6
	Percentage meeting dependency criteria (i.e., three or more of the six criteria)	0.7	7.3
	95% confidence interval	±0.4	±4.2

Table 5-3: Percentage of Ontario Adults 18 Years and Older Reporting Dependence on Tranquillizers in the Past 12 Months

	Tranquillizer Dependence Criteria	Total Sample	Among Users
		N=2022	N=89
1.	Strong urge or desire to use tranquillizers	0.9	24.4
2A.	Started using tranquillizers when you had decided not to use them	0.4	11.4
2B.	Use tranquillizers much more or for much longer than you intended	0.5	14.2
2C.	Tried to stop or cut down, but found you could not	0.8	20.6
	Percentage Reporting one or more Criteria Two	1.1	29.1
3A.	Felt sick or found yourself shaking when you cut down or stopped using tranquillizers	0.6	16.5
3B.	Took tranquillizers to get over any of the bad after-effects of tranquillizers	0.2	5.4
	Percentage Reporting 3A or 3B	0.6	16.5
4.	Found that your usual number of tranquillizers had much less effect on you than it once did.	0.5	12.8
5A.	Gave up or neglected pleasures or interests in favour of tranquillizers	0.4	10.8
5B.	Spent a lot of time on tranquillizers, on getting over its effects, or on doing things to get tranquillizers	0.2	5.6
	Percentage Reporting 5A or 5B	0.4	10.2
6A.	Kept on using tranquillizers although you had a health problem caused or made worse by tranquillizers	0.3	9.2
6B.	Kept on using tranquillizers although it was making you depressed, uninterested in things, suspicious or distrustful	0.5	13.2
	Percentage Reporting 6A or 6B	0.5	14.3
	Percentage meeting dependency criteria (i.e. three or more of the six criteria)	0.6	15.8
	95% confidence interval	±0.4	±8.8

Table 5-4: Percentage of Ontario Adults 18 Years and Older Reporting Dependence on Cannabis in the Past 12 Months

	Cannabis Dependence Criteria	Total Sample N=2022	Among Users N=189
1.	Strong urge or desire to use cannabis	2.1	23.1
2A.	Started using cannabis when you had decided not to use it	0.9	9.8
2B.	Use cannabis much more or for much longer than you intended	1.5	16.8
2C.	Tried to stop or cut down, but found you could not	0.5	6.2
	Percentage Reporting one or more Criteria Two	1.7	19.4
3A.	Felt sick or found yourself shaking when you cut down or stopped using cannabis	0.2	2.6
3B.	Took cannabis to get over any of the bad after-effects of cannabis	0.1	1.5
	Percentage Reporting 3A or 3B	0.2	2.6
4.	Found that your usual amount of cannabis had much less effect on you than it once did	1.5	16.9
5A.	Gave up or neglected pleasures or interests in favour of cannabis	0.9	9.6
5B.	Spent a lot of time on cannabis, on getting over its effects, or on doing things to get cannabis	0.6	7.0
	Percentage Reporting 5A or 5B	1.2	13.6
6A.	Kept on using cannabis although you had a health problem caused or made worse by cannabis	0.7	7.3
6B.	Kept on using cannabis although it was making you depressed, uninterested in things, suspicious or distrustful	0.7	7.6
	Percentage Reporting 6A or 6B	1.0	10.9
	Percentage meeting dependency criteria (i.e. three or more of the six criteria)	1.2	13.3
	95% confidence interval	±0.5	±5.6

Table 5-5: Percentage of Ontario Adults Aged 18 Years and Older Who Reported Three or More Alcohol Dependence Criteria in the Past 12 Months

		%	± %[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		5.3	1.1		
1) Gender				$**$	$**$
Male		7.1	1.8	2.0^{**}	2.2
Female	(Comparison Group)	3.7	1.2		
2) Age				$***$	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	10.7	2.8	–	–
30-39		4.1	1.8	0.4^{***}	NS
40-49		4.7	2.2	0.4^{**}	NS
50-64		1.8	1.6	0.1^{***}	0.3^{*}
65+		1.1	1.3☼	0.1^{**}	NS
3) Marital Status				$***$	$**$
Never Married		10.7	2.8	5.3^{***}	3.2^{***}
Married	(Comparison Group)	2.2	0.9	–	–
Living with Partner		9.6	5.5	4.7^{***}	3.5^{**}
Previously Married		5.3	3.2	2.5^{*}	3.3^{**}
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	6.4	2.5	–	–
Metro Outskirts		4.1	1.7	NS	NS
Western Ontario		6.2	2.4	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		3.9	2.3	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		5.2	3.8	NS	NS
5) Education				NS	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	5.6	2.4	–	–
Completed High School		5.9	2.1	NS	NS
Some College or University		5.7	2.0	NS	NS
University Degree		3.7	2.0	NS	NS
6) Income				NS	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	7.6	2.7	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		7.2	2.6	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		4.0	1.9	0.5^{*}	NS
$80,000+		4.3	2.3	NS	NS
7) Employment Status				NS	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	5.8	1.5	–	–
Part-Time		6.7	3.7	NS	NS
Unemployed		10.0	5.7	NS	NS
Retired		0.5	1.2☼	0.1^{*}	NS
Homemaker		3.2	3.2	NS	NS
Student		6.3	3.6	NS	NS
Other		3.3	3.5☼	NS	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.

Table 5-6: Percentage of Ontario Drinkers Aged 18 Years or Older Who Reported Three or More Alcohol Dependence Criteria in the Past 12 Months

		%	±%[a]	Unadjusted Association Odds	Adjusted for Factors 1-7 Odds
Total Sample		6.4	1.3	**	**
1) Gender					
Male		8.4	2.1	1.9^{**}	2.2^{**}
Female	(Comparison Group)	4.6	1.5		
2) Age				***	NS
18-29	(Comparison Group)	12.5	3.3	–	–
30-39		4.8	2.1	0.4^{***}	NS
40-49		5.6	2.6	0.4^{**}	NS
50-64		2.3	2.0	0.2^{***}	0.3^{*}
65+		1.6	1.9☼	0.1^{**}	NS
3) Marital Status				***	**
Never Married		12.5	3.2	5.1^{***}	2.9^{**}
Married	(Comparison Group)	2.8	1.2	–	
Living with Partner		10.6	6.0	4.2^{***}	3.3^{**}
Previously Married		6.9	4.1	2.6^{*}	3.0^{*}
4) Region				NS	NS
Metro Toronto	(Comparison Group)	8.0	3.2	–	–
Metro Outskirts		4.9	2.0	NS	NS
Western Ontario		7.6	2.9	NS	NS
Eastern Ontario		4.7	2.8	NS	NS
Northern Ontario		6.5	4.7	NS	NS
5) Education				NS	NS
Less Than High School	(Comparison Group)	7.7	3.3	–	–
Completed High School		7.1	2.5	NS	NS
Some College or University		6.6	2.3	NS	NS
University Degree		4.3	2.3	NS	NS
6) Income				*	NS
<$30,000	(Comparison Group)	10.2	3.5	–	–
$30,000 - $49,000		8.7	3.2	NS	NS
$50,000 - $79,000		4.6	2.2	0.4^{**}	NS
$80,000+		4.7	2.4	0.4^{*}	NS
7) Employment Status				NS	NS
Full-Time	(Comparison Group)	6.6	1.8	–	–
Part-Time		7.7	4.2	NS	NS
Unemployed		12.9	7.1	2.1^{*}	NS
Retired		0.7	1.1☼	0.1^{*}	NS
Homemaker		4.9	4.8	NS	NS
Student		7.6	4.3	NS	NS
Other		4.7	4.9☼	NS	NS

Notes: $^{*}p<.05$; $^{**}p<.01$; $^{***}p<.001$. NS not significant.
Asterisks in shaded rows indicate the significance of chi-square tests of association.
[a] 95% confidence interval.
Odds greater than 1.0 indicate that drug use is more likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group; odds less than 1.0 indicate that drug use is less likely to occur in the group being compared to the comparison group.
☼ One-sided 95% confidence interval.

6. DISCUSSION

Discussion

In the introduction we briefly discussed the strengths and weaknesses of survey-derived estimates of alcohol and other drug use and their relationship to other official sources of data. We again reiterate certain points. By design, it is not the intention of this survey to estimate alcohol and other drug use in the total population of Ontario adults. Estimates apply only to those residing in households with telephones, which in Ontario represents 98 percent of all households. Thus, the major strength of survey-derived estimates of substance use — unlike other data sources such as those based on people involved in the criminal justice or substance treatment systems — is that they capture the widest population possible and are based on large, representative, heterogenous populations.

Monitoring surveys must remain timely and capable of addressing emerging drug-related issues. One such recent trend in the drug scene is an increase in rates of indicators related to heroin use, especially in the U.S.[10] In Toronto, recent increases have been noted for heroin-related deaths, police seizures, and the number seeking treatment for narcotics.[11] Note, however, that individuals whose drug use is captured in such indicators are typically marginal to the larger population. Thus, it should be no surprise that our estimate of heroin use is low, with less than one percent reporting heroin use at least once in their lifetime.

Another issue addressed for the first time in 1994 was the extent of dependence on alcohol and other drugs. We believe that such standardized epidemiological information on the extent of dependence will provide a wealth of information to guide public health policy and programming, and, as well, provide a useful means in measuring changes in problematic substance use.

Turning to short-term changes, we did not find dramatic changes in substance use between 1991 and 1994. The only substance to show any change in use was for sleeping pills, which increased from 6.5 percent in 1991 to 9.1 percent in 1994. Increases were also found among women, young adults, those never married and residents of the Metropolitan Toronto outskirts. Changes between only two points in time can often be unreliable, reflecting random variation rather than substantive change. For example, although there is a significant increase in sleeping pill use between 1991 and 1994, rates of use between 1989 and 1994 do not vary significantly. The recent increase in use maybe partly due to lower rates of use in 1991 rather than higher rates of use in 1994. Moreover, although descriptive epidemiological surveys are useful in identifying change, they can rarely explain with any precision why such changes occur. Consequently, it would be premature to speculate on the meaning and permanence of the increase in sleeping pill use. In our view, there is insufficient evidence to consider this change as substantively important.

Long-term changes in substance use are by far the most striking. Two trends are particularly noteworthy: the first is the decline in tranquillizer use and the second is the decline in frequent alcohol consumption. Regarding tranquillizers, we found that use, which declined steadily since 1977, continued to show a small drop between 1991 and 1994. Several sources including Canadian nationwide surveys have also documented this trend.[12] Regarding alcohol, drinking appears to be one behaviour influenced by increasing health consciousness and attention to healthier lifestyles. Although the prevalence of drinking has not changed dramatically, the frequency of drinking among drinkers declined substantially. As well, in the most recent survey, more drinkers reported a desire to reduce their level of drinking. This trend in moderation has also been documented in Canadian and American national surveys.[13]

Another long-term trend, although not as dominant as the decline in tranquillizer and alcohol use, is the aging of cannabis users. In 1977, cannabis use was the domain of young adults; one in seven of users were aged 30 to 49 years. In 1990, however, one in three of cannabis users are aged 30 to 49 years. This aging of cannabis users has also been documented in American surveys.[14]

In closing, we feel compelled to contextualize the place of alcohol, the most widely used substance, with illicit drugs, the least commonly used, but most widely discussed substances. We can never ignore the tragedy of human suffering brought about by illegal drug use; but, at the same time, we must put these numbers into a broader context. If public concern and social policy are to be based on the harm caused to the greatest number of individuals, then clearly, alcohol far outranks the problems caused by illegal drugs. For example, we found that about 5 percent of Ontario adults, representing some 405,000 individuals, report dependence on alcohol. In contrast, cocaine is used by under one percent, representing about 53,500, of which only about 3 percent to 20 percent (1,600 to 10,700) are likely to be at risk of significant problems.[15] Thus, we must recognize that although illegal drugs cause significant individual and societal dysfunction, in both relative and absolute terms, alcohol causes much more.

7. APPENDICES

Appendix A

Sample Design

The 1977-1989 Survey Samples: Face-to-face Interviews Conducted by Gallup Canada

The sample design incorporates stratification by six community size groups, based on the most recent census data: cities of 500,000 population and over; those between 100,000 and 500,000; 30,000 to 100,000; 10,000 to 30,000; 1,000 to 10,000, and rural farm and rural nonfarm areas. The population is arrayed in geographic order by community size within those classifications, by census enumeration areas. Enumeration areas, on the average, contain about 500 to 1,000 people. Up to 105 enumeration areas are selected randomly from this array. Within urban centres, a random block sampling procedure is used to select starting points for interviewers. The interviewer is provided with a map of the enumeration area, showing the location of the starting point and is required to follow a specified route in the selection of households. Within the household, the youngest male, 18 years and over at home at the time of the interview, is surveyed. If there is no male available, or when the male quota is completed, the youngest available female, 18 years and over, is interviewed.

The selection of rural and rural nonfarm interviewing locations follows the sample design established for the urban centres in terms of geographic dispersion and random selection of enumeration areas. Because of the low population density and wide dispersion of households, the random block sampling procedure is replaced by quota sampling based on sex and age. Interviews were conducted Wednesday to Friday evenings and Saturdays during the day. The surveys were administered during the following periods: 1977 survey from June 16 to 18; 1982 survey from February 22 to 28; 1984 survey from February 27 to March 3; 1987 survey from January 8 to 23, and the 1989 survey from February 8-11 and March 1-4.

The 1991-1994 Sample Design: Telephone Interviews Conducted by Institute for Social Research

The 1991 and 1994 surveys were administered by the Institute for Social Research (ISR), York University. The survey used random-digit-dialling (RDD) techniques through Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) methods.

The design employed a two-stage probability random-digit-dialling (RDD) survey. From a sampling frame of all active area codes and exchanges in Ontario provided by the ATT Long Lines Tape, a random sample of telephone numbers was selected with equal probability in the first stage of selection (i.e., households). Within selected households, one respondent was selected according to the most recent birthday of household members. The standard practice of ISR telephone surveys is to perform a minimum of 12 call-backs and all households who refused to participate were re-contacted in order to secure participation. The 1994 survey interviewed 2.022 adults aged 18 and older during March 1st and May 5th; the 1991 survey interviewed 1,047 adults during February 20th to March 18th.

Response or participation rates were computed as follows:

$$RR' = \frac{Completions}{Eligibles + \dfrac{Eligibles}{Eligibles + Ineligibles} Unknown\ eligibles}$$

In 1994, 63% (2022 of 3226 estimated eligible households) of eligible respondents participated, while in 1991, 67% participated (1047 of 1563 estimated households).

Data Weighting

The data were weighted to adjust for the number of telephone lines and number of individuals per household, and then normed so that the weighted sample size represented the actual number of respondents. The 1991 and 1994 survey data were weighted according to the probability of selection as follows:

$$\textit{Sampling Weight} = \left[\frac{\textit{Number of adults}}{1} x \frac{1}{\textit{Number of telephones}}\right]$$

Weights for the 1977 through 1989 surveys employ poststratification adjustments according to the gender and age distribution according to the most relevant census data.

We have also incorporated design effect adjustments into the sampling weights. The importance of including design effect (DEFF) adjustments is as follows. Sample designs employing complex sampling procedures, such as stratification, weighting and multistage selection, tend to underestimate the variance (or error) of estimates when simple random sampling (SRS) formulas are used. The implication of using SRS formulas on estimates from complex sampling designs is that we are likely to create a narrower confidence interval than truly exists. We will therefore be more likely to find a greater number of statistically significant differences than ought to exist. The average DEFF is a measure which can be used to crudely adjust for this problem. It is essentially the ratio of the variance of an estimate derived from the particular sampling design over the variance of the same estimate of an SRS of the same size. A DEFF of 1.0 indicates that the variance of a given sample design is equivalent to a SRS. Most complex designs, however, tend to have DEFFs larger than one. The adjustment can also be seen as reducing the size of the sample; thus if the sample size is 1051, a DEFF of 1.3 would reduce our sample to an effective size of 808. The use of an average DEFF is a practical, not a formal solution. Formally each estimate has a unique DEFF, but such computations are still cumbersome. See Kish (1965) for an elaboration of DEFFs.

Design effects were calculated for 15 variables[1]. The average design effect (1.16 in 1994 and 1.14 in 1991) was used to downweight the sample size to an "effective sample size" (1742 in 1994 and 915 in 1991). For the 1977 to 1989, a DEFF of 1.3 was used for statistical analyses. This is a rough estimate of the average DEFF for those samples, since the sampling information which would allow computing an average effect was not available. All statistical analyses are based on the effective sample size.

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[1] The variables were as follows: gender; education; age; marital status; ever smoked cigarettes; number of cigarettes smoked daily; percentage who had a drink in last 12 months; highest number of drinks on one occasion; percent who felt need to reduce drinking; percentage ever using marijuana; percentage purchasing a lottery ticket; percentage agreeing alcohol taxes should be reduced; percentage agreeing that warning labels are effective; percentage using sleeping pills in last 12 months; percentage using cocaine in lifetime.

Appendix B

Sample Characteristics

Table B-1: Selected Characteristics of the 1991 and 1994 Samples Versus 1991 Census Data, Ontario Population, 20 Years and Over

	1991 Sample (N=1047)	1994 Sample (N=2022)	**1991 Ontario Census**	1991 vs. Census	1994 vs. Census
Gender				$X^2=0.07$	$X^2=0.57$
Male	49.0	46.8	**48.3**	1df	1df
Female	51.0	53.2	**51.7**	p=.791	p=.450
Age				$X^2=19.40$	$X^2=24.34$
20-29	27.3	24.0	**22.4**	4df	4df
30-39	25.1	27.1	**23.6**	p<.001	p<.001
40-49	21.3	21.9	**18.7**		
50-64	15.0	16.2	**19.2**		
65+	11.3	10.8	**16.2**		
Marital Status				$X^2=10.17$	$X^2=9.44$
Never Married	25.4	24.1	**19.7**	2df	2df
Married[a]	63.5	64.7	**66.5**	p=.006	p=.009
Previously Married	11.2	11.2	**13.9**		
Region				$X^2=0.95$	$X^2=1.37$
Metro Toronto	24.8	21.0	**22.9**	1df	1df
Non-metro	75.2	79.0	**77.1**	p=.330	p=.242
Highest Education				$X^2=94.30$	$X^2=128.94$
Elementary	6.2	4.1	**12.4**	5df	5df
Some secondary	16.2	15.0	**20.7**	p<.001	p<.001
Graduate secondary	29.4	27.7	**15.2**		
Some or graduate college	18.1	23.5	**27.8**		
Some university	7.4	8.4	**5.1**		
Graduate university	22.7	21.1	**18.8**		
Family Income[b]				$X^2=1.87$	NA
<$20,000	20.8	11.7	**20.2**	3df	
$20,000-$39,000	24.5	26.5	**26.9**	p=0.60	
$40,000-$49,000	12.3	11.4	**13.0**		
$50,000+	42.5	50.4	**39.7**		

Notes: [a] Includes living with partner.
[b] Among those aged 25 and over in 1990 dollars.
NA The income distribution between 1991 and 1994 is not compared since dollar values are not comparable between the two years.

Table B-2: Demographic Characteristics of the 1991 and 1994 Samples

	1991			1994			1994 vs.1991
	No. of Interviews	Effective Sample Size	%	No. of Interviews	Effective Sample Size	%	(x^2)
Total Sample	1047	915		2022	1742		
Gender							
Male	495	449	49.0	930	816	46.8	1.19
Female	552	466	51.0	1092	926	53.2	p=.274
Age							
18-29	267	266	29.5	472	462	26.7	3.08
30-39	264	220	24.4	541	452	26.1	p=.544
40-49	215	186	20.7	434	366	21.1	
50-64	150	131	14.5	320	270	15.6	
65+	134	99	11.0	237	180	10.4	
Marital Status							
Never Married	269	250	27.4	523	465	26.7	2.17
Married	597*	560	61.5	1028	973	56.0	p=.897
Living with Partner	–	–	–	118	112	6.4	
Previously Married	173	101	11.0	347	189	10.9	
Region							
Metro Toronto	237	205	24.9	435	360	21.3	4.42
Metro Outskirts	273	252	30.6	584	534	31.6	p=.350
Western Ontario	210	181	22.1	465	401	23.7	
Eastern Ontario	153	124	15.1	309	263	15.5	
Northern Ontario	69	60	7.4	161	133	7.8	
Education							
Less Than High School	244	208	22.8	403	347	20.0	11.31
Completed High School	302	275	30.1	552	496	28.6	p=.010
Some College or University	255	226	24.8	614	536	30.9	
University Degree	241	203	22.3	446	357	20.6	
Income							
<$30,000	325	260	28.5	520	388	22.2	NA
$30,000 - $49,000	212	181	19.8	435	374	21.5	
$50,000 - $79,000	234	219	23.9	458	419	24.0	
$80,000+	106	98	10.7	334	314	18.0	
Missing Responses	170	156	17.1	275	248	14.2	
Employment Status							
Full-Time	552	493	53.8	1010	885	50.8	7.99
Part-Time	111	107	11.7	203	177	10.2	p=.238
Unemployed	64	52	5.7	132	112	6.4	
Retired	139	100	10.9	269	203	11.6	
Homemaker	68	58	6.4	141	121	6.9	
Student	81	80	8.7	175	173	9.9	
Other	30	24	2.7	92	71	4.1	

Notes:		
	*	Includes living with partner.
	NA	The income distribution between 1991 and 1994 is not compared since dollar values are not comparable between the two surveys.
	ESS	Based on design effect of 1.14 in 1991 and 1.16 in 1994.

Table B-3: Gender, Age and Region of Respondent by Year of Survey, 1977-1994

	1977 (N=1059)		1982 (N=1040)		1984 (N=1051)		1987 (N=1084)		1989 (N=1101)		1991 (N=1047)		1994 (N=2022)	
Characteristics	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)	%	(N)
Gender														
Male	52.2	(529)	50.0	(517)	48.5	(524)	48.5	(539)	48.4	(551)	49.0	(495)	46.81	(1092)
Female	47.8	(529)	50.0	(523)	51.5	(527)	51.5	(545)	51.6	(550)	51.0	(552)	53.2	(930)
Age														
18 - 29 years	30.0	(296)	31.9	(270)	29.6	(274)	29.6	(238)	28.0	(245)	29.5	(267)	26.7	(472)
30 - 39 years	21.7	(222)	23.2	(253)	20.4	(248)	22.5	(283)	23.2	(290)	24.4	(264)	26.1	(541)
40 - 49 years	17.1	(181)	13.2	(143)	15.7	(190)	13.6	(171)	14.5	(181)	20.7	(215)	21.2	(434)
50 - 64 years	18.3	(197)	20.1	(213)	21.5	(205)	19.2	(213)	19.3	(211)	14.5	(150)	15.6	(320)
65+ years	12.9	(155)	11.7	(125)	12.8	(122)	15.1	(168)	14.9	(163)	11.0	(134)	10.4	(237)
Region														
Metropolitan Toronto	30.6	(314)	32.3	(329)	31.9	(331)	32.8	(351)	35.1	(383)	24.9	(237)	21.3	(435)
Non-Metropolitan Toronto	69.4	(745)	67.7	(711)	68.1	(720)	67.2	(733)	64.9	(718)	75.1	(705)	78.7	1519)

Notes: Gender $x^2 = 11.51$ 6df $p=.074$.
Age $x^2 = 94.92$ 24df $p<.001$.
Region $x^2 = 86.39$ 6df $p<.001$.

Appendix C

Drug Use Questions

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THE ONTARIO ADULT DRUG USE SURVEY/ THE ONTARIO ALCOHOL AND DRUG OPINION SURVEY 1994

ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE QUESTIONS ONLY

================================

SECTION 1: TOBACCO

>tc1< [allow 1][loc 6/2] [#ASKING ALL Rs]

First, I'd like to begin with some questions about cigarette smoking.

Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

<1> Yes
<5> No [goto S001]

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tc2< [#ASKING CURRENT AND FORMER SMOKERS]

How old were you when you started smoking regularly?

<0> Never smoked regularly

<1-97> Enter exact age

<98> Don't know
<99> Refused
====>

>tc3< [#ASKING CURRENT AND FORMER SMOKERS]

Do you currently smoke cigarettes?

<1> Yes [goto tc4]
<5> No [goto tc5]
====>

>tc4< [#ASKING CURRENT SMOKERS]

How many cigarettes a day DO you usually smoke?

<0> Less than one a day

<1-97> Enter Exact number please

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>tc5< [if tc3 eq <1>][goto tc7][endif] [#asking former smokers after tc4, if tc3=1 goto tc7 okay done]

How many cigarettes a day DID you usually smoke?

<0> Less than one a day

<1-97> Exact exact number please

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>tc9< [if tc3 eq <1>][goto tc10][endif] [#asking former smokers after tc8,] [if tc6 eq <0>][goto S001][endif] [# skip S001 per dn]
[#if tc6=0 goto ac1 (next section)]

Just to check, have you smoked ANY cigarettes, during the past 12 months?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

SECTION 2: ALCOHOL

>ac1< [#ASKING ALL Rs]

Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol.

In these questions when we use the word "drink" it means one bottle of beer or glass of draft, one glass of wine or a wine cooler, or one straight or mixed drink with one ounce and a half of hard liquor.

During the past 12 months have you had a drink of any alcoholic beverage?

[r] INTERVIEWER: Include light beer, but do not include [n]
[r] fully dealcoholized beer [n]

<1> Yes [goto ac3]
<5> No
====>

>ac2< [#ASKING NON AND FORMER DRINKERS]
[# different entry than smoking]
[# smoking asks did you ever smoke first]

Did you ever have a drink of any alcoholic beverage?

<1> Yes [goto ac3] [#lifetime drinker]
<5> No [goto st1] [#abstainer]
====>

>ac3< [#ASKING FORMER AND CURRENT DRINKERS]

I'm now going to ask you about drinking during your entire lifetime.What is the largest number of drinks you can recall ever drinking at one time?

<1-97> enter exact number

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>ac4< [#ASKING FORMER AND CURRENT DRINKERS]

Was there ever a time in your life when you drank five or more drinks at a sitting at LEAST ONCE A WEEK?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>ac5< [if ac1 eq <5>][goto ap1][endif] [#if ac1=5 goto ap1]
[#asking current drinkers]

How often, if ever, did you drink alcoholic beverages during the past twelve months?

Would you say...

(INTERVIEWER: This means any type of alcohol)

<1>...More than once a day
<2>...About every day
<3>...4 to 5 times a week
<4>...2 to 3 times a week
<5>...once a week
<6>...2 to 3 times a month
<7>...once a month
<8>...Less than once a month

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>ac6< [#ASKING CURRENT DRINKERS]

On those days when you drank, how many drinks did you usually have?

[r] INTERVIEWER: IF NEEDED "drink" means one bottle [n]
[r] of beer or glass of draft, one glass of wine or [n]
[r] a wine cooler, or one straight or mixed drink [n]
[r] with one ounce and a half of hard liquor. [n]

[r] INTERVIEWER: Include light beer, but do not include [n]
[r] fully dealcoholized beer [n]

<1-96> Actual number of drinks

<97> 97 or more

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>ac7< [#ASKING CURRENT DRINKERS]

In the past 12 months, what is the highest number of drinks you can recall having on any one occasion?

[r] INTERVIEWER: IF NEEDED "drink"
[r] of beer or glass of draft, one glass of wine or [n]
[r] a wine cooler, or one straight or mixed drink [n]
[r] with one ounce and a half of hard liquor. [n]

[r] INTERVIEWER: Include light beer, but do not include [n]
[r] fully dealcoholized beer [n]

<1-96> Enter exact number

<97> 97 or more

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>ac8< [if ac7 lt <5>][goto ac10][endif][#ASKING CURRENT DRINKERS] [if ac7 lt <12>][goto ac9][endif]

How many times in the past 12 months have you had 12 or more drinks on one occasion?

<0> None

<1-96> enter exact number

<97> 97 or more

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>ac9< [if ac8 ge <1>][if ac8 le <97>] [#ASKING CURRENT DRINKERS][store <INCLUDING the times you had 12 or more> in rc3][endif][endif]

How many times in the past 12 months have you had 5 or more drinks on one occasion [fill rc3]?

<0> Never

<1-96> Enter number of times

<97> 97 or more times

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused

====>

>ac11< [#ASKING CURRENT DRINKERS]

About how often during the past twelve months would you say you had five or more drinks at the same sitting or occasion?

Would you say...

<1> ...Every day
<2> ...About every day
<3> ...3 or 4 times a week
<4> ...Once or twice a week
<5> ...2 or 3 times a month
<6> ...About once a month
<7> ...6 to 11 times a year
<8> ...1 to 5 times a year
<9> ...Never in the last year

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====> [goto ch15]

[# IF AC1 = 1 goto API [#ASKING CURRENT DRINKERS AND]
[# IF AC2 = 1 goto AP1 ASKING FORMER DRINKERS]

>ap1< [allow 1][loc7/44][#ASKING CURENT AND FORMER DRINKERS]

The next few questions ask about experiences you may have had as a result of drinking, now or in the past.

Have you ever felt you ought to cut down your drinking?

<1> Yes [goto ap2]
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>[goto ap3]

>ap2< [if ac1 eq <5>][goto ap3][endif] [# current drinkers who said yes to ap1]

Was this during the last 12 months?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>ap3< [#ASKING CURRENT AND FORMER DRINKERS]

Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?

<1> Yes [goto ap4]
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====> [goto ap5]

>ap4< [if ac1 eq <5>][goto ap5][endif] [#current drinkers who said yes to ap3]

Was this during the last 12 months?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>ap5< [#ASKING CURRENT AND FORMER DRINKERS]

Have you ever felt bad or guilty about your drinking?

<1> Yes [goto ap6]
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>[goto ap7]

>ap6< [if ac1 eq <5>][goto ap7][endif] [# current drinkers who said yes to ap5]

Was this during the last 12 months?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>ap7< [#ASKING CURRENT AND FORMER DRINKERS]

Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves and get rid of a hangover?

<1> Yes [goto ap8]
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>[goto ap9]

>ap8< [if ac1 eq <5>][goto ap9][endif] [# current drinkers who said yes to ap7]

Was this during the last 12 months?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

IF AC1=1 goto AP19 [# CURRENT DRINKERS]
IF AC1=5 goto ST1

>ap19< [if ac1 eq <5>][goto st1][endif] [# current drinkers]

Now for some experiences that may have happened to you in connection with your drinking. As I read each item, please tell me if it has happened to you IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS:

Felt a very strong urge or desire to drink?

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

>ap20<

IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS have you started drinking when you had decided not to?

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

>ap21<

Drank much more or for much longer than you had intended to?

(IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS have you...)

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

>ap22<

Tried to stop or cut down on your drinking but found you couldn't?

(IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS have you...)

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

>ap23<

Felt sick or found yourself shaking when you cut down or stopped drinking?

(IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS have you...)

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

>ap24<

IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS have you taken a drink to get over any of the bad after effects of drinking?

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

>ap25<

Found that your usual number of drinks had much less effect on you than it once did?

(IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS have you...)

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

>ap26<

Gave up or neglected pleasures or interests in favour of drinking?

(IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS have you...)

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

>ap27<

Spent a lot of time on drinking, on getting over its effects, or on doing things to get alcohol?

(IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS have you...)

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

>ap28<

Kept on drinking although you had a health problem caused or made worse by drinking?

(IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS have you...)

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

ap29<

Kept on drinking although it was making you depressed, uninterested in things, suspicious or distrustful?

(IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS have you...)

<1> yes
<5> no

<8> Don't Know
<9> refused
====>

ECTION 3: Psychotherapeutics

st1< [#ALL Rs]

Doctors prescribe stimulants for their patients. And people sometimes take pep pills, with or without a doctor's advice. How often, if ever, have you used stimulants, pep pills, or diet pills during the past twelve months? Would you say ...

<1> ...More than once a day
<2> ...every day
<3> ...4 to 5 times a week
<4> ...2 to 3 times a week
<5> ...once a week
<6> ...2 to 3 times a month
<7> ...once a month
<8> ...Less than once a month
<9> ...or never [goto sp1]

<98> Don't Know [goto sp1]
<99> Refused [goto sp1]
====>

< [#CURRENT STIMULANT USERS]

During the past 12 months, how often have you used stimulants WITHOUT a doctors prescription?

<1> ...More than once a day
<2> ...every day
<3> ...4 to 5 times a week
<4> ...2 to 3 times a week
<5> ...once a week
<6> ...2 to 3 times a month
<7> ...once a month
<8> ...Less than once a month
<9> ...or never

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>sp1< [#ALL Rs]

How often, if ever, have you used sleeping pills during the past twelve months WITH or WITHOUT a doctors advice? Would you say ...

<1> ...More than once a day
<2> ...every day
<3> ...4 to 5 times a week
<4> ...2 to 3 times a week
<5> ...once a week
<6> ...2 to 3 times a month
<7> ...once a month
<8> ...Less than once a month
<9> ...or never [goto tq1]

<98> Don't Know [goto tq1]
<99> Refused [goto tq1]
====>

>sp2< [#CURRENT SLEEPING PILL USERS]

During the past 12 months, how often have you used sleeping pills without a doctors prescription?

<1> ...More than once a day
<2> ...every day
<3> ...4 to 5 times a week
<4> ...2 to 3 times a week
<5> ...once a week
<6> ...2 to 3 times a month
<7> ...once a month
<8> ...Less than once a month
<9> ...or never

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>sp3<

About how many prescriptions or renewals for sleeping pills have you used in the last 12 months?

<0> None

<1-90> ENTER NUMBER

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>sp4<

Now for some experiences that may have happened to you in connection with your USE of sleeping pills. As I read each item, please tell me if it has happened to you in the LAST 12 months:

Felt a very strong urge or desire to USE sleeping pills?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>sp5<

Started using SLEEPING pills when you had decided not to?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>sp5b<

Used SLEEPING pills much more or for much longer than you had intended to?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>sp6<

Tried to stop or cut down on your USE of sleeping pills but found you couldn't?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

sp7<

Felt sick or found yourself shaking when you cut down or stopped using SLEEPING pills?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>sp8<

Took sleeping pills to get over any of the bad after-effects of using sleeping pills?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>sp9<

Found that your usual amount of a SLEEPING pills had much less effect on you than it once did?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>sp10<

Gave up or neglected pleasures or interests in favour of using SLEEPING pills ?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>sp11<

Spent a lot of time using SLEEPING pills, or getting over their effects, or doing things to get them?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>sp12<

Kept on using SLEEPING pills although you had a health problem caused or made worse by them?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>sp13<

Kept on using SLEEPING pills although it was making you depressed, uninterested in things, suspicious or distrustful?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>sp14<

How would you rate the effects your use of sleeping pills has had on your life over the past 12 months? Would you say...

<1> ...more harm than good
<3> ...more good than harm
<5> ...harm and good about equal

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq1< [#ALL Rs]

How often, have you used tranquillizers during the past 12 months WITH or WITHOUT a doctors prescription?

Would you say...

<1> ...More than once a day
<2> ...every day
<3> ...4 to 5 times a week
<4> ...2 to 3 times a week
<5> ...once a week
<6> ...2 to 3 times a month
<7> ...once a month
<8> ...Less than once a month
<9> ...or never [goto as1]

<98> Don't Know [goto as1]
<99> Refused [goto as1]
====>

>tq2< [# ALL Rs]

And how often have you used tranquillizers WITHOUT a doctor's prescription during the past 12 months?

<1> ...More than once a day
<2> ...every day
<3> ...4 to 5 times a week
<4> ...2 to 3 times a week
<5> ...once a week
<6> ...2 to 3 times a month
<7> ...once a month
<8> ...Less than once a month
<9> ...or never

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>tq3<

About how many prescriptions or renewals for tranquillizers have you used in the last 12 months?

<0> None

<1-90> ENTER NUMBER

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
====>

>tq4<

Now for some experiences that may have happened to you in connection with your USE of tranquillizers. As I read each item, please tell me if it has happened to you in the LAST 12 months:

Felt a very strong urge or desire to USE tranquillizers?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq5<

Started using TRANQUILLIZERS when you had decided not to?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq5b<

Used TRANQUILLIZERS much more or for much longer than you had intended to?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq6<

Tried to stop or cut down on your USE of tranquillizers but found you couldn't?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq7<

Felt sick or found yourself shaking when you cut down or stopped using TRANQUILLIZERS?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq8<

Took tranquillizers to get over any of the bad after effects of using tranquillizers?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq9<

Found that your usual amount of a TRANQUILLIZERS had much less effect on you than it once did?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq10<

Gave up or neglected pleasures or interests in favour of using TRANQUILLIZERS?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq11<

Spent a lot of time using TRANQUILLIZERS, on getting over their effects, or on doing things to get them?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq12<

Kept on using TRANQUILLIZERS although you had a health problem caused or made worse by them?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq13<

Kept on using TRANQUILLIZERS although it was making you depressed, uninterested in things, suspicious or distrustful?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>tq14<

How would you rate the effects your use of TRANQUILLIZERS has had on your life during the past 12 months?

Would you say...

<1> ...more harm than good
<3> ...more good than harm
<5> ...harm and good about equal

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn1< [#ALL Rs]

People sometimes use marijuana or hash in private to relax, with friends at parties and in other situations. Have you EVER USED marijuana or hash?

<1> Yes [goto cn2]
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>[goto ck1]

>cn2< [#MARIJUANA OR HASHISH USERS]

How many times, if any, have you used marijuana or hash during the PAST twelve months? Would you say...

<1> ...More than once a day
<2> ...every day
<3> ...4 to 5 times a week
<4> ...2 to 3 times a week
<5> ...once a week
<6> ...2 to 3 times a month
<7> ...once a month
<8> ...Less than once a month
<9> ...or never [goto ck1]

<98> Don't Know [goto ck1]
<99> Refused [goto ck1]
====>

>cn3<

Now for some experiences that may have happened to you in connection with your use of marijuana. As I read each item, please tell me if it has happened to you in the LAST 12 months:

[r] Interviewer: Other terms are marijuana, hashish, cannabis, pot [n]

Felt a very strong urge or desire to USE marijuana?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn4<

Started using MARIJUANA when you had decided not to?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn4b<

Used MARIJUANA for much longer than you had intended to?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn5<

Tried to stop or cut down on your USE of marijuana but found you couldn't?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn6<

Felt sick or found yourself shaking when you cut down or stopped using MARIJUANA?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn7<

Took MARIJUANA to get over any of the bad after-effects of using MARIJUANA?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn8<

Found that your usual amount of a MARIJUANA had much less effect on you than it once did?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn9<

Gave up or neglected pleasures or interests in favour of using MARIJUANA?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn10<

Spent a lot of time using MARIJUANA, on getting over its effects, or on doing things to get the it?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn11<

Kept on using MARIJUANA although you had a health problem caused or made worse by it?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn12<

Kept on using MARIJUANA although it was making you depressed, uninterested in things, suspicious or distrustful?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>cn13<

How would you rate the effects your use of marijuana or hashish has had on your life during the past 12 months? Would you say...

<1> ...more harm than good
<3> ...more good than harm
<5> ...harm and good about equal

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >

>ck1< [#ALL Rs]

People use COCAINE in social settings with friends, others use it for its stimulant properties. Have you AT ANY TIME IN YOUR LIFE used COCAINE?

<1> Yes [goto ck2]
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >[goto ck3]

>ck2<

How many times, if any, have you used COCAINE during the PAST 12 months? Would you say...

<1> ...More than once a day
<2> ...every day
<3> ...4 to 5 times a week
<4> ...2 to 3 times a week
<5> ...once a week
<6> ...2 to 3 times a month
<7> ...once a month
<8> ...Less than once a month
<9> ...or never

<98> Don't Know
<99> Refused
= = = = >

>ck3<

Have you EVER in your lifetime used COCAINE in the form of "CRACK"?

<1> Yes [goto ck4]
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >[goto ck5]

>ck4<

Have you used COCAINE in the form of "CRACK" during the PAST 12 months?

<1> Yes
<5> No
= = = = >

>ck5< [# hc1 or crack current users]
[if ck1 gt <1>][if ck3 gt <1>][goto h1][endif][endif] [# added 21 march][if ck2 ge <9>][if ck4 eq <5>][goto h1][endif][endif] [# added 23 march 9am][if ck2 ge <9>][if ck3 gt <1>][goto h1][endif][endif] [# added 23 march 5pm]

Now for some experiences that may have happened to you in connection with your USE of COCAINE or CRACK. As I read each item, please tell me if it has happened to you in the LAST 12 months:

First, felt a very strong urge or desire to USE COCAINE?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >

>ck6<

Started using COCAINE or CRACK when you had decided not to?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >

>ck6b<

Used COCAINE or CRACK for much longer than you had intended to?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >

>ck7<

Tried to stop or cut down on your USE of COCAINE or CRACK but found you couldn't?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >

>ck8<

Felt sick or found yourself shaking when you cut down or stopped using COCAINE or CRACK?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >

>ck9<

Took cocaine to get over any of the bad after-effects of using COCAINE or CRACK?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >

>ck10<

Found that your usual amount of a COCAINE or CRACK had much less effect on you than it once did?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >

>ck11<

Gave up or neglected pleasures or interests in favour of using COCAINE or CRACK?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
= = = = >

>ck12<

Spent a lot of time using COCAINE or CRACK, on getting over its effects, or on doing things to get them?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>ck13<

Kept on using COCAINE or CRACK although you had a health problem caused or made worse by them?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>ck14<

Kept on using COCAINE or CRACK although it was making you depressed, uninterested in things, or suspicious or distrustful?

<1> Yes
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>ck15<

How would you rate the effects your use of COCAINE or CRACK has had on your life during the past 12 months? Would you say...

<1> ...more harm than good
<3> ...more good than harm
<5> ...harm and good about equal

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>h1< [#ALL Rs]

The next few questions are about heroin.

Have you ever had a chance to try heroin? "Having a chance to try" means that heroin was available to you if you had wanted to use it.

<1> Yes
<5> No [goto g1]

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>

>h2<

Have you EVER used heroin EVEN once?

<1> Yes [goto h3]
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>[goto g1]

>h3<

Was this in the last 12 months?

<1> Yes [goto h4]
<5> No

<8> Don't Know
<9> Refused
====>[goto g1]

Appendix D

Question Nonresponse and Sampling Error

Table D-1: Non-Response by Year and Type of Drug

	1977	1982	1984	1987	1989	1991	1994
Alcohol	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
Five+ Drinks	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.4
Stimulants	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4
Sleeping Pills	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tranquillizers	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Cannabis	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9
Cocaine (Year)	–	–	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.7

Note: *Includes: Don't know, Not stated, and Other.

SAMPLING TOLERANCES

In interpreting survey results, it should be borne in mind that all sample surveys are subject to sampling error,that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the whole population sampled had been interviewed. The size of such sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews.

The following table may be used in estimating the sampling error of any percentage in this report. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated sampling in the same time period could be expected to vary 95% of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviews, and the same questionnaire.

The table below shows how much allowance should be made for the sampling error of a percentage.

Recommended Allowance for Sampling Error of a Percentage
(in Percentage Points at 95 in 100 Confidence Level*)

	Sample Size				
	2000	1000	600	400	200
Percentages near 10 or 90	1	2	3	3	5
Percentages near 20 or 80	2	3	4	4	6
Percentages near 30 or 70	2	3	4	5	7
Percentages near 40 or 60	2	3	5	6	8
Percentages near 50	3	4	5	6	8

* The chances are 95 in 100 that the sampling error is not larger than the figure shown.

The table would be used in the following manner. Let us say a reported percentage is 33 for a group which included 1000 respondents. Then we go to row "percentages near 30" in the table and go across to the column headed "1000". The number at this point is 3, which means that the 33% obtained in the sample is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 3 points. Another way of saying it is that very probably (95 chances out of 100) the true figure would be somewhere between 30 and 36, with the most likely figure being the 33 obtained.

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